Professional and Business Cards.

W. P. KENDALL, COX, KENDALL, & CO.

OMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GRO-No. 11 & 12, North Water St. CERS.

ALEXANDER OLDHAM, EALER IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MER-

WILMINGTON, N. C. Prompt sttention given to the sale of Cotton, Flour, Bacon and other Country Produce.

WALKER MEARES, RUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,

No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass Hair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand. The attention of Physicians is especially called to the

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT. Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perlumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and s., immediately opposite Shaw's old stand Wilming

YONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, LASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press Brick, FIRE

YARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS_PAINTS. DURE WHITE LEAD :

" Snow White Zinc
" White Gloss Zinc Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale whole W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist.

Wanted.

YOUNG NEGROES WASTED. YOUNG NEGROES, boys and girls, for which he will give the full market rates.

Persons having such property to dispose of had better
H. H. REGISTER. ive him a call. H. H. REGISTER. Clinton, Sampson county, N. C., Feb. 6th, 1862. 24-3m*

General Notices.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, MORTH CAROLINA. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, HALLIGH, April 28th, 1862.

LL COMPANIES authorized by the Governor to be city, before the 17th day of May; otherwise they will not Department under that law, and had better remain at home

till ordered by that Departme By order of Governor Clark.
J. G. MARTIN, Adjutant General. 197-2t-37-2t

of their recovery.

W. R. HENRY, Ex'r.

For Sale and to Let.

VARUABLE SOUND LANDS FOR SALE. In S. Carolina, offers for sale his Plantation on Topsail Sound, 12 miles from Wilmington, containing over five hundered acres of the best quality. Pen Nuttland. About half of the tract is now under cultivation. Also, a small tract of piney land, lying in front of said place, on the main road leading to Wilmington. These lands are principally on the Sound, convenient for fish and cysters—or for making Salt—and are believed to be as desirably located as any lands on the Sound. There is about one hundred acres of the very best Pea Land, ready to cear, a portlen of which has already been deaded, and contains a large quantity of seasoned trees, the very best for boiling Salt—and convenient to the Sound. Persons wishing to purchase a desirable residence would do well to examine the premises. Terms made easy.

The battle at Williamsburg on Monday is said to be one of the fiercest of the war, while it lasted. The charge of the fiercest of the war, while it lasted. The charge of Stuard's Cavably is represented to have been fearful—mow land. Then the sound them to the Stuard's Cavably is represented to have been fearful—mow land. They, however, proceeded under the protection of some gentlemen, who undertook to conduct them to the Stuard's Cavably is represented to have been fearful—mow land. They however proceeded under the protection of Stuard's Cavably is represented to have been fearful—mow land. They however proceeded under the protection of some gentlemen, who undertook to conduct them to the Stuard's Cavable is represented to have been fearful—mow land. They however proceeded under the protection of some gentlemen, who undertook to conduct them to the Stuard's Cavable is represented to have been fearful—mow land. They have the protection of stailed and wounded is very heavy.

The loss of the fear whiling is reported killed.

No efficial or detailed account of the battle has yet been fearful—mow land. They have some gentlemen, who undertook to conduct them to the office, in a drenching rain, lollowed by a furing th HE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to move to his late purchase in S. Carolina, offers for sale his Plantation on Topsail

Educational.

LOUISBURG FERIALE COLLEGE.

[PHIS INSTITUTION, UNDER THE MANAGEMENT of Mr. James Southgate and Lady, is located in one of the most delightful villages in North-Carolina.

The most thorough instruction in all branches of female education will be imparted by teacher of large everytors. on will te imparted by teachers of large experience FROM GEN. JACSON'S DIVISION-EEDERALS DROVE

be allowed. Apply to JNO FRED. MOORE, Capt. A. D. LIPPITT, 1st Lieut.
STACY VANAMBINGE, 2d Lieut.
L. L. KEITH. 3d Lieut., or at
LIPPITP'S DRUG STORE.

We think that we have good reasons for believing that a party is being organized here to bring out a candidate for the office of Governor, who will go before the people as an opponent of the present Administration of Peninsula. the Confederate States, and endeavor to rally a party in opposition to it. Should we be right in our conjecture, it is easy to see that a more mischievous course cannot well be pursued. While we do not mean to deny that the Administration has made mistakes, it is most obvious to us that this is not the time to make war upon to the mouth of Augustine Creek, and then returned. it. The enemy has his hand almost upon the very throat of our Confederacy, and he must be driven back before we consider issues, the discussion of which will create bad blood among a people who should be united as one man to avert from themselves the most terrible fate which the imagination can conceive. When we know imported goods, the following prices were obtained: so well the treatment which we will receive in the event of our country being conquered by our Yankee enemies. it is impossible for us to comprehend the feelings which would at this time set men to work to divide and dis tract people, who, if not thoroughly united against the foe, will become the veriest slaves that ever

themselves and their plans, we shall, for one, hold them pound; pins, \$3 50 per pack; gilt buttons, \$3 87 per up to the just reprobation of a people whose liberties gross; ladies' shoes, \$4 25; men's and children's \$2 25 same time show the gross stupidity of their conduct, for each. if they succeed in distracting and dividing the people, and thuse insure their conquest by the enemy, they will never enjoy the offices which they now so foolishly VANNAH .- The Washington correspondent of the N. Y.

When this war shall have been successfully concluded and our liberties secured, it will then be time enough to overhaul the Administration of the Confederate Government, and organize parties; and until this blessed period arrives, the man who sets to work to divide the people into bitter and hostile parties, is an enemy to his country, and if he succeeds in doing so, will be the double-damned author of the most dire calamites that ever befel any country .- Ral. Register, 7th inst.

have made a Lisutenant Colone) in the Yankee service, of Mr. Raspass' son. We now hope that Mr. Badger will introduce another resolution requesting Governor Clark, "on state of facts," to demand of Lincoln, that the body of said Lieutenant Colonel Respass be given up to the authorities of this State. If Mr. Badger fails to do this we hope some one else will take it in hand.—State Journal.

Grant's Victorex.—Grant's victory at Shilch which in for that specific particles along the was after a different colonel from the Yankee service, of and most vigorously granted for Jeff. Davis, and Gen. Lovell, and most vigorously granted for Jeff. Davis, and most vigorously granted for Jeff. Davis, and most vigorously granted for Jeff. Davis, and Gen. Lovell, and most vigorously granted for Jeff. Davis, and Gen. Lovell, and most vigorously granted for Jeff. Davis, and Gen. Lovell, and most vigorously granted for Jeff. Davis, and Gen. Lovell, and most vigorously granted for Jeff. Davis, who alternately hurrahed for Jeff. Davis, and Gen. Lovell, and most vigorously granted for Jeff. Davis, and Gen. Lovell, and most vigorously granted for Jeff. Davis, and Gen. Lovell, and most vigorously granted for Jeff. Davis, and Gen. Lovell, and Gen. Love

Wilmington Journal.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1862.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

RICHMOND, May 7th, 1862. The enemy attacked our rear-guard, and were driven our resources and skill-the greater resources on water

The troops principally engaged on our side were Longhundred prisoners. This report has been traced to a the enemy? At the moment it was announced that the which we glean the following items of interest: soldier, who arrived this morning from below, and affirmread in his presence, communicating the above infor-

Subsequently a despatch received by the Secretary of War from General Magruder, via Petersburg, states cluding nine hundred (900) prisoners, also ten (10) N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y. pieces of artillery. Our loss in killed and wounded is reported at five hundred (500) The enemy is again reported at five hundred (500) The enemy is again fective against the ships—especially in the present stage pressing forward.

PROBABLE WITHDRAWAL OF MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL CONGRESS-RUMORED INTERVENTION OF FRANCE-CAPTURE OF THE STEAMER BER-

other States, are seriously considering the propriety of

There was great excitement in Baltimore on the 3d inst., growing out of a rumor that France intended to interpose

have been set on foot at Washington, with a view of bring.

The steamer Bermuda, which sailed from Liverpool about last and taken to Philadelphia. Her cargo consisted of powder and munitions of war. Hon. Robert E. Scott, of Fauquier, one of the most dis-

tinguished Jurists of Virginia, and a prominent member of raised prior to the passage of the law known as the onscription Bill," must come to Camp Mangum near this marginer narry of Yankee deserters in Fanouier county. From our Second Edition of Yesterday. e received.

All those not in by that time will be subject to the War OFFICIAL LETTER FROM GEN. JOHNSTON .- THE FEDERALS LANDING NEAR WEST POINT, &c. BICHMOND VA., May 8th, 1862.

is landing under cover or their gunboats near West Point.

Heistzelman's division, and part of Samner's. Nothing is said as to the extent of the casualties on either

SECOND DISPATCH TO-DAY.

he premises. Terms made easy.

N. F. NIXON. rates are said to have been victorious, and the Yankees were repulsed with immense slaughter.

PORTER'S MORTAR PLEET NEAR MOBILE. MOBILE, ALA., May 8th, 1862. MOBILE, ALA., May 8th, 1862.
An advance portion of Porter's Mortar fleet—seven ves-

The music department is in charge of P.of. V. Kneringer, (of Paris, France.) a pupil of Thalburg. Circulars will be sent to all who descrethem. For full particulars, address JAMES SOUTHGATE, Louisburg, N. C.

Louisburg, N. C.

Man Sth. 1862.

Man Sth. 1862.

FROM GEN. JACSON'S DIVISION—ESDESALS DROVE OF COURSELED TO DAY—ONE OF COURSELED TO

Jackson's advance force engaged the enemy near McDow- to the vigor and valor of the delence of our forts, and eight hours; and you notify me to remove the women

in the arm. Col. Gibbons, of the 10th Virginia regiment,

was killed. A big fight is expected to day. . thority of capt. Bill of the steamer Shulz, that one of cur by the large at Day's Point Isle of Wight county were attack. batteries at Day's Point, Isle of Wight county, were attacked by three gun-boats on yesterday and silenced. One of the vessels engaged was the iron clad steamer Galena. Three hundred and twenty Faderals captured at Williams-

burg on Monday, arrived here last evening. The city is excited by reports of more fighting on the

morning with their gun-beats. A balloon came up nearly then shook hands, and Capt. Bayleis stated his mission our nature rebels. This satisfaction you cannot expect

BLOCKADE GOODS AT AUCTION .- The Charleston Courier of the 6th inst. says: At an auction sale yesterday, by Wilbur & Son (conditions cash.) of recently

Turpentine soap, 50 cents per pound; tallow candles (inferior,) 23 cents per pound; black tea, \$4 per pound; starch, 15 cents per pound; buckets, \$5 50 per dezen; matches, \$9 per gross; coffee, Laguayra, 50 cents per pound; felt hats, \$1 05 each; palm leaf hats, \$2 50 and if they desired to shell the town, destroying women and ehildren, they could do so. That it was to avoid worked for a master. But yet we fear, and have reason ruled white letter paper, \$14.75 per r am; inote paper, to believe that such men are in our midst, and at their \$9.25 per ream; envelopes, \$9.50 per thousand; Coat's spool cotton, \$2 50 per dozen; blesched shirt-When these men shall have thoroughly developed ing, 34 cents per yard; black sewing silk, \$14 50 per they would at least imperil, if not sacrifice, and at the to \$2 37; hoop skirts, misses and ladies, \$5 25 to \$3

> GEN. SHERMAN NOT TO BLAME FOR NOT TAKING SA-Post writes:

Gen. Sherman, late of South Carolina, has been in town for a number of days, and has been waited upon by many of his old friends. The general is naturally somewhat sensitive respecting the criticisms made in certain quarters upon his conduct in South Carolina. He has had an interview with the Congressional dele-

gation from Rhode Island, and satisfied them perfectly that he is not responsible for the non-reduction of Savannah. He states positively, I understand, that he was explicitly ordered by Gen. McCiellan to desist from

2d, says: We find in the Jackson Mississippian, of the 30th ult., the following interesting statement. We have declaring his purpose to to surrender the city, but or re-declaring his purpose to to surrender the city. It is a surrender the city of the declaring his purpose to to surrender the city. It is a surrender the city of the declaring his purpose to to surrender the city. It is a surrender the city of the declaring his purpose to to surrender the city. It is a surrender the city of the declaring his purpose to to surrender the city. It is a surrender the city of the declaring his purpose to to surrender the city. It is a surrender the city of the declaring his purpose to to surrender the city. It is a surrender the city of the declaring his purpose to to reduce the city. It is a surrender the city FROM THE PENINSULA_THE ENEMY REPULSED BY had no New Orleans papers of later date than Saturday

Yesterday New Orleans was subjected to the most An official letter from Gen. Johnston states that a terrible bumilistion and degradation which have ever fallen up a brave and true people. Alter a valiant dehansdome affair came off at Williamsburg on Monday. fence by our forts below the city -after exhausting all of the enemy enabled them to pass our exterior fortifications with their large fleet, and they approached the city with a squadron of fifteen of their largest vessels, treet's and Stuart's brigades. A report was current all steamships, gunboats and mortar vessels. There in the street this morning, that in the above affair the was a large force of land troops in the city; but of enemy was complete'y repulsed with a loss of several what evail were they against the ships and gunboats of seen the Evening Delta and Picayune of Tuesday, from ships passed the forts, it became evident to all refi cting persons that the city was defenceless. Steps were the Governor and military authorities all the Governnent munitions and stores were sent away. Such a aeria's of war as could not be removed were destroyed. which have surrendered to the Federals. Orders were also issued to destroy all the cotton in the

of Gen. Lovell were marched to the interior lines of the shore. city-a few miles below, these lines would have been formidable against an army advancing by land; but the betteries near the river were quite weak and inef- adoption, and hoist in its stead the hateful emblem of of the river—the high surface of the water enabling them completely to command the surrounding country In the condition of affairs it was quite obvious that not disgraced." the enemy's fleet would meet with no serious obstacle in passing up the river. Accordingly, it was announcedat an early hour that they were coming. Their vessels came up slowly, as if feeling their way-the Hartford, the flag ship of Com. Farragut, leading. Then fol- nitions, &c. lowed the Brooklyn, the Richmond, and nine other ships, special Washington dispatch to the New York Times says it big and little. As these ships approached the batteries, ragut shows that he wishes to impress upon the city is rumored that all the members of Congress [Federal,] about six or seven miles below the city, our artiller sts authorities that he is bent upon either the subjugation opened upon them from both sides of the river, but as of the city of New Orleans or its destruction. the gurs were only 24's, they produced but little effect. dare not shell it. We trust for the honor of the city she The ships replied with several broadsides, which showed | will not be intimidated by the inhuman and monstreus that they completely commanded our batteries. The enemy of this country. We have no idea that New batteries, though manned by unpracticed gunners, kept Orleans will disgrace herself.

u. S. Flag Ship, Hartford, up the fire for some time, but with no effect, and under such discouraging circumstances as to render it an obvious policy to withdraw the gunners and the troops; the batteries were accordingly abandoned, and the troops To His Honor the Mayor and City Council of the City Commandant of the steamer Milan, opposite the city of were marched to the Jackson Railroad. In the meantime the hostile squadron steamed up the river. A terrible and melancholy spectacle was presented to the victorious ships. The whole levee, for miles, was wrapped the first of April, for Bermada, was captured on Eunday in smoke, from the burning cotton and gun carriages, continued display of the flog of Louisiana on the Court-

which contained cotton. orders. The ships did not reply, but proceeded slowly ged through the streets. dong our levee. A feeble cheer was raised on board of one of the ships, which was responded to by something may be drawn upon the City at any moment, and in ville, 11 o'clock, A. M., May 7th, states that the enemy like a cheer from a few persons in the crowd. The such an event the levee would in all probability be cut cheers, whether intended as such or not, drew upon the by the shells, and an amount of distress ensue to the No mention is made of the imminency of an engagement, or so of rotal choice by which covered recover or their gundous near west rount.

| parties who were suspected of giving them, some dezen innecent population which I have heretofore endravored as a wall between our country and its invaders. or so of pistol shots, by which several persons were to assure you that I desired by all means to avoid. in front of the city so as to command the several streets. rightly understood your-determination. After remaining in this position for a half hour, a boat came ashore with two officers, one Copt. Baylies, second in command of the squadron, Capt. Farragut being flag officer, and a lieutenant. These officers were greeted on touching the shore with the most uprorious huzzas for "Jeff Davis and the South," and with the most threatening demonstrations. They had neglected to bring a sition, and the Louisiana flag still floats proudly to the flag of true, and it was a proof of the good sense of breeze. Bravo! for New Orleans. RICHMOND, VA., May 8th-2 P. M. flag of true, and it was a proof of the good sense of even an infuriated multitude that they were allowed to to the efficers, certain persons, who were suspected of favoring their flag and cause, were set upon with great fury and very roughly handled. On arriving at the City

> with proper dignity. Capt. Baylies stated the purport of his mission. He had been sent by Capt. Farragut to would I have for a moment entertained the remotest demand the surrecider of the city and the elevation of suspicion that they could have been invested with power number of arms are being manufactured at various towns the flag of the United States over the Customhouse, the Postoffice, the Mint and the City Hall. The Mayor resurrender between you and the city authorities were which it would be imprudent to mention. plied that he was not the military commander of the city, that he had no authority to surrender it, and would mand, as long as those negotiations were not brought to not do so, but that there was a military commander now | a close, could not be viewed by us otherwise than as a in the city, and he would send for him, to receive and flagrant violation of these courtesies, if not of the abso-

reply to the demand. A messenger was dispatched to Gen. Lovell. In the Lieutenant s emed to be a courteous, well behaved gention, and you insist on their being complied with uncon-A dispatch from Staunton this marring says that Gen. theman, who bore testimony with apparent earnestness ditionally, under a threat of bombardment within fortypackson a advance force engaged the enemy near Alchow. The senior officer was more and children from the city that they may be protected. reserved, but still more large in professions of peaceful from your bal's

Hall, and was greeted with loud cheers by the crowd to the memory of departed relatives. outside. On intering the Mayor's office, Capt. Baylies introduced himself as second in command of the U. S. Squadron in front of the city. General Lovell replied, because of its bearing its hard fate with something of The Savannah Republican says that the Yankees have been reconnoitering our river and coast batteries all this States, commanding this department." The officers grace us by the performance of an act against which to demand the surrender of the city and the elevation of the U. S. flag over the Custom House, Mint and Post-Office—adding that he was instructed by Capt. Farra- defended as we are. The civilized world will consign to gut to state that he came to protect private property indelible infamy the heart that will conceive the deed and and personal rights, and especially not to interiore with the hand that will dare to consummate it.

the negro property.

Gen. Loveli replied that he would not surrender the city, nor allow it to be surrendered; that he was overpowered on the water by their superior squadron, but that he intended to fight them on land as long as he could muster a soldier; that he had marched all his armed men out of the city; that he had evacuated it; and children, they could do so. That it was to avoid this he had marched his troops beyond the city limits. but that a large number even of the women of the city had begged him to remain and defend the city even against shell ng. He did not think he would be justified in doing so. He would, therefore, retire and leave the city authorities to pursue what course they should think proper. Capt. Baylies said that no such purpose was entertained by Capt. Farragut, reiterating the expression of his regret at the destruction of cotton .deneral Lovell interrupted him by saying that it was done by his authority. Capt. Bayleis said that he had no doubt that Gen. Loveli had done his duty, and they were doing theirs. It was then concluded that Capt. Bayleis and the other officers would return to their ships and the Mayor would call the Council, and lay before the demand of Capt. Farragut. The officers requested to be protected in their return to their ships, and Gen. Lovell directed Col. Lovell and Major James to accompany them. The officers accordingly proceeded to the iront of the City Hall, where they took a cab and pro-

The Mobile (Ala) Advertiser & Register, of May 2d, says: We find in the Jackson Mississippian, of the 30th ult, the following interesting statement. We have had no New Orleans papers of later data then Salanda, and that Gen. Lovell's answer to the demand to surrender was worthy of the commander of a brave people. Gen: Lovell, on appearing on the steps, was also loudly cheered. He addressed the multitude in a short speech, declaring his purpose to to surrender the city, but to salanda and that Gen. Lovell's answer to the demand to surrender was worthy of the commander of a brave people. Gen: Lovell, on appearing on the steps, was also loudly cheered. He addressed the multitude in a short speech, declaring his purpose to to surrender the city. But to salanda and that Gen. Lovell's answer to the demand to surrender was worthy of the commander of a brave people.

He advised the citizens to bear themse'ves manfully, nev er to stoop or submit to the Lincoln domination, and to wait with patient fortitude for the deliverance from bondage which must soon come to them. The General then mounted his horse, and, accompanied by his staff, rode to the Jack son Bailroad, where he took the last car, having already sent his army shead of him.

From New Orleans. We have, says the Jackson Mississippian of the 1st

Gen. Duncan, the commander of Fort Jackson reached the city on Tuesday last, having come up or ed that a letter from Gen. McLaws to Gen. Cobb was then taken to render it a barren conquest. By order of the United States ships as a prisoner of war. He has been released on his parole. A similar disposition has been made of the other officers and men of the forts

> The Louisiana was blown up by her commander, the city. This was done. The troops under the command officers and men on board of her having escaped on

The authorities of the city held out to the last in their stubborn and beroic refusal to lower the flag of their

The Delta congratulates the city in the preservation of its dignity and honor, and exclaims, "Fallen, but We learn that our guns at Fort Jackson were all

spiked before the surrender. -Fort Pike has been evacuated by the Confederates, who abandoned everything it contained-provisions, mu

The following communication from Commodore Far-

At anchor off the City of New Orleans. April 28, 1862.

of New Orleans; Your communication of the 28th iast, has been received, together with that of the City Council

I deeply regret to see both by their contents, and the which the authorites had ordered to be consumed. In house, a determination on the part of the City authe river were many hulls of burning ships, the debries thorities not to haul it down. Moreover, when my of our fleet and of the merchant vessels and steamers officers and men were sent on shore to communicate with the authorities, and to hoist the United States The squadron proceeded up the river, the great mul- fing on the Customhouse, with the strictest order not titude clustered on the levee looking on in disgust and | to use their arms unless assailed, they were insulted in horror at the dismal spectacle. As they passed, a few the grossest manner, and the flag which had been hoisthots were fired by some of our soldiers, but without ed by my orders on the Mint was pulled down and drag-

All of which go to show that the fire of this flee

The squadron being advanced, the foremost | The election is therefore with you. But it becomes ship as far as the Fourth District, came to an anchor - my daty to notify you to remove the women and chil- thoroughly organized and drilled by Cols. Hill and Sin-He states that the repulse of the enemy at Williamsburg the ships to the number of thirteen taking up position dren from the city within forty-eight hours, if I have geltary, from the school of the soldier to the evolutions

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, D. G. FARRAGUT. Squadren.

The Mayor convened the City Council, and we learn The following further correspondence between Mayor

Mource and Commodore Farragut we find in the New Orleans Delta of Tuesday evening : CITY HALL, April 28, 1862.

To Flag Officer D. G. Furragut, U. S. Flag Ship

the United States flag was attempted to be hoisted rendezvous there. prevent violence being offered to the rash ambassador of upon certain of our public edifices by officers sent on shore to communicate with the authorities. The offi-The Mayor received the Federal efficers in his office cers who approached me in your name disclosed no such pending. The interference of any force under your comlute rights, which prevail between belligerents under such circumstances. My views and sentiments with interval a number of citizen's who were present, got reference to such conduct remain unchanged. You now into conversation with the U. S. naval officers. The renew the demands made in your former communica-

intents. It was difficult, however, for him to conceal Sir, you can but know that there is no possible exit ONE HUNDRED BOLLARS BULK NEED

If thing he succeeded in driving them cack.

Our loss is said to be three hundred. Gen. Edward John

Clothing, Rations and the usual pay will be allowed as per Regulations of the Confederate Army.

Those enlisting after the 17th day of May, Bounty will not appear to the United Southern community. In the course of the concapt. Dabney, of the 52d Virginia regiment, were wounded to the utter insanity of such a notification, however, this officer remarked that Captain. Farragut deeply regetted to see the spirit of incendiar cation. Our women and children cannot escape from ism which prevailed in the city in the destruction of your shells, if it be your pleasure to murder them on a cotton and other things. The Mayor remarked that he question of etiquette. But if they could, there are few lies replied that it looked like biting off one's nose to awful a moment. They would bravely stand the sight spite his lace. The Mayor replied that we had judged of your shells tearing up the graves of those who are so dear to them, and would deem that they died not inglo-After awhile Gen. Lovell arrived in front of the City riously by the side of the tombs erected by their piety

You are not satisfied with the peaceable possession of an undefended city, opposing no resistance to your guns,

Respectfuly.

JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor of the City of New Orleans. U. S. FLAG SHIP HARTFORD, At ancher off the City of New Orleans, April 29, 1862.

To his Honor the Mayor of the City of New Orleans: Sir - The Forts of St. Phillip and Jackson having surrendered, and all the military defences of the city being either captured or abandoned, you are required, as the sole representative of any supposed authority in the city, to haul down and suppress every ensign and symboi of government, whether State or Confederate, except that of the United States. I am now about to raise the flag of the United States upon the Customhouse, and you will see that it is respected with all the

civil power of the city.

I have the honor to be very respectfully, Your obedient servant, D. G. FARRAGUTT,
Flag Officer Western Gulf Blockading Squ'd.

roted to local intelligence. We copy:

FORT ST. PHILIP.—Our paragraph referring to the conduct of the garrison of the forts below the city, who mutined and refused to continue the fight, though not intended for the command at Fort S. Philip, might be ceeded to the wharf. During the interview an immense and excited crowd of people had congregated about the City Hall, who alternately hurrahed for Jeff. Davis, and Gen. Lovell, and most vigorously greaned for the command at Fort St. Philip, might be considered as applying to the garrison. We take great pleasure in correcting such an impression. Fort St. Philip was under the command of Capt. Squires, and the whole garrison remained true and faithful to the last, and the clicklest most factor.

The Delta of Wednesday evening is exclusively de-

he might have been.

have been subjected to insults by rabbles of boys and thoughtless persons. This is very reprehensible and To the Editor of the Journal—ough to be prevented. We think Capt. Farragut takes Sin: Seeing a paragraph in very erroneous views of his dutiee, when he sends officers ashore, on any mission, without asking of the Mayor the protection of a police escort or supplying such escort himself. He assumes that the city authorities are responsible for such tumultuary violence, and that he would have the right to punish the city for the vio-

₹ NO. 38.

lence of a few persons. It would almost seem that the United States commander sought a pretext for inflicting unnecessary and wanton wrong and injury on the city. He claims that the city is in the occupation of the United States, and yet keeps his whole force on his ships, and neglects to end ashore any troops to protect, guard and enforce his in the present condition of affairs, the police authorities ought to be notified, and requested to secure them pro- they do succeed in securing volunteers, they care no more tection and escort. Such a course would prevent the exciting and discreditable scapes that have been exhib-

ted in our streets. LATEST FROM NEW ORLEANS.

By favor of Mr. Thomas, of New Orleans, we have t gives us the latest intelligence, is very interesting - | gents and joined a company, as far back as the beginthe late hour at which it was received precluding us from making extracts for this morning's paper.

We learn from the Delta that the Confederate and State flags have been lowered in the city and the flag of the United States floats from the public buildings under the protection of the enemy's guns. All the papers are The Federals were expected to take military eccupation

chance of forteiting their bounty, and some of them acof the city on Wednesday.

The Delta publishes the following, purporting to be tually put into prison for endeavoring to go into the a protest of the Commandant of the French sloop Milan, now in the port of New Orleans:

Commander of the United States Squadron, now in the port of New Orleans: SIR-Sent by my Government to protect the persons and property of its citizens, who are here to the number you have accorded a delay of forty-eight hours for the

venture to observe to you that this short delay is ridicalous, and, in the name of my Government, I oppose such a system calculated to make good soldiers. it. If it is your resolution to bombard the city, do it; but I wish to state that you will have to account for this barbarous act to the power which I represent. In any event, I demand sixty days for the evacuation.

New Orleans.

Movements of Troops.

Col. R. C. Hill's Brigade, 3500 men, started for Goldsboro' last week. Col. Hill has the fearless dash and true metal of a soldier about him, and will give a good account of himself, whenever heard from. Col. Daniel's Division started for the same point on Friday or Saturday last. This division cerries about the same number of bayonets as Col. Hill's Brigade

and has learned how to use them, and the gallant Col-

onel knows when to order their application and will do

Col. Singeltary's Brigade is also en route for Golds boro', and the name of the Colonel is the very synonyme of dash and gallactry. This Brigade is equal if not superior to the others in point of numbers, and will stand

The entire Division pow en route for the points threatened, numbering 12,000 more or less, having been of the line, will make its mark on the enemy whom

it is eager to meet. A lorce equal to this in point of number, if not in (Signed)
D. G. FARRAGUT,
A force equal to this in point of number, if not in
discipline, is rapidly completing its equipment, and will join the first division in the course of a few days, or as soon as emergencies require. Besides these forces now ready for the field, the Camp

> longing to the several unorganized regiments now in laid before the Convention on Tuesday : . process of formation there; besides the new companies consenition act - LETTER FROM THE SECREformed for the purpose of joining the re-organized regiments of twelve months' volunteers, now organized for the war. Large cargoes of arms are being received at this point

In addition to these supplies, the Arsenal at Fayetteville is turning out a limited supply of arms of a supe-

rior quality, but the peculiar inconveniences of the Arsenal renders it impracticable to manufacture more arms than those necessary for our sharpshooters. A vast

State Journal. 7th inst.

The Engagement Near Walliamsburg. The cheering intelligence from the Peninsula, on yesterday, had the effect of a pleasant surprise upon the community. The details of the fight are, as yet, meagre, but the brilliancy of the victory is none the less certain. The first despatches were slightly exaggerated, being, no doubt, the first flying reports from the scene of confliet. A participant in the fight informs us that our loss, in killed and wounded, sums up 220; the Federal loss, in killed and wounded, sums up 220; the Prederat of population.

loss, in killed and wounded, is unknown; the number of population.

The first effect of the Act is to retain in the service. captured by our forces is 623. The Federal had appeared, 6000 strong, along a skirt of woods, a short distance from a small fortification in our possession, below Wilto a cross-fice, which did terrible execution, advanced

Among the killed on our side in this engagement, we regret to learn, were Col. Ward, of Florida, and Major I will accept the State Proops in their present organi-Capt. A. J. Humphreys, 17th Va. Reg't. Among the wounded were Coi. Garland, of Lynchburg; Col. Kemper of the 7th Va. (Speaker of the House of Delegates;) Col. Corse, 17th Va. Reg't, and others. Conflicting removes were vite lest wight as a test of the regiment already in the Confederate service, the men over 35 and under 18 to be discharged within 90 days from the 16th April, and their place supplied from the removes were vite lest wight as to the confederate supplied. Consequence Wm H. Palmer, of the 1st Regiment Va. Volunteers, rumors were rite last night, as to the real extent of our. losses, but we presume that the statement given above correct.

The fight, we have since learned, was continued on viding line of New Kent and James City councies, 13 specific inquiries. The enrollment of Conscripts will miles from Williamsburg and 7 miles from the Chickahominy river. A courier arrived here last night, who left the vicinity of the scene of action at noon on yesterday, and brings intelligence that the fight was being conducted in the most terrific manner.

Our troops were acting most gallantly and had repulsed-the enemy for the third time. Both sides were largely reinforced. The mutual loss is believed to be very large; the result is, of course, as yet undecided. Richmond Enquirer, 8th inst.

CORINTH, May 6 .- Another day has passed with the two armies almost face to face, and still all is quiet .-The weather is good, but the enemy hesitates. Col. Morgan reports through a courier that he enga-

ged the enemy near Pulaski, on the Decatur and Nashville road Friday last, that he killed several and cap- all liable to military duty under the Act of April 16th. tured two hundred and sixty-eight prisoners, including a son of Gen. Mitchell, the Federal commander of the lished for carrying it into effect. forces who recently took possession of Huntsville. He also captured a train of wagons loaded with arms and other property. Several of them were loaded with Cotton, bourd to Nashville. The wagons, together with a number of cars in the service of the Federals, were burnt. This is official.

that Fremont has come up and united his forces with the main body of the army, and that the real strength of the Federals out here is ninety thousand. Savannah Republican.

Journal, urging young men to join the service of their

Recruiting. SIR: Seeing a paragraph in yesterday's issue of the

country, thereby securing the usual bounty, and intimating that there wes calls by several companies for recruits, I beg to say that a system of recruiting has been carried on here for some time, which reflects very little credit on the patriotism or justice of some gentlenen engaged in it, who would want to make it appear they were actuated solely by patriotic motives, and making sacrifices purely for their country; whereas the contrary is the case. A good many of these would make believe patriots recruit men in order to get high positions for themselves, high salaries out of the Confederate treasury, and little or nothing to do. Far be it from authority. This is all wrong. If officers come ashore, them to join a company as a private, though some of them baving large properties to defend, and when for them than if they were Chinamen. The poor man volunteers to defend his country from a patriotic motive, which I am sure is not the case with some of the cffice seekers. As an instance of this, I will cite a case in point, which occurred in this town lately. I know a copy of the Delta of Wednesday evening, which, as number of young men who left their respective employ-We shall make good use of it for the Evening News; ning of the month of March, and have not been put into service vet, though they joined with the express understanding from the recruiting officer that they were to go into service immediately after their enlistment. Their officer failed in making up a company, whereupon they were transferred to a second cardidate for a captaincy, who transferred them sgain to a third, who has not vet still published, but are of course confined to local topics. got them into service, nor very likely to do so; so that oining as early as 10th of March, they run a good

service for which they originally enlisted. To those persons who are about joining companies now, in order to secure their bounty, I would say, look well to the standing of the man you join with, and to the probabilities of the company being made up before the 15th inst. It is time that the government would of thirty thousand, I regret to learn at this moment that put a stop to these un-commissioned officers, and aspirants for gold lace and epaulets. The poor man's rights evacuation of the city by the women and children. I and privileges should not be sacrificed to their ambition and self aggrandizements; It so, I should not think

> I am sir, yours &c., ONE OF THE AGGRIEVED.

For the Journal.

Tribute of Respect. At a meeting of the members of Co. D., 20th Regt. N. C. Troops, held at their quarters at Fort Johnson, N. C., on the 7th inst., Capt. W. Jasper Stanly was called to the Chair, and let Lt. I. Linton there requested to act as Secretary. The Chairman stated the object of the meeting to be tary. The Chairman stated the object of the meeting to be the taking into consideration, and drafting resolutions relative to, the death of a member of said Company.

The Chairman appointed Sergt. W. H. Ward, Corpl. G. C. Powell, Joseph H. Mills, Simon Simons and Wm. Joyner, a Committee to draft resolutions. Said Committee having ratived ratured and submitted the following pre-

having retired, returned and submitted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The Almighty disposer of human events, has taken from our number our highly respected and fellow Soldier in arms, George i. Harrelson, who died at Camp Wyatt, N. C., on the 5th May, 1862.

Therefore, Resolved, That in the death of our much esteemed friend and fellow soldier, this Company has sustained a material loss, and the service deprived of a loyal patriot and true soldier, who was ever ready to defend the cherished rights of a nation struggling for freedom.

Resolved, 2d. That the members of this Company do deeply sympathise with the bereaved wife, family and friends of the deceased; and, that a copy of these proceed-ings be furnished to the wife of the deceased, and one to the

Wilmington Journal for publication.

On motion, the preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted and the meeting adjourned. CAPT, W. JASPER STANLY, Chairman 1st. LT. I. LINTON GORE, Sec'y.

The Conscription Act_An Erroncous Impression.

Many persons are under the impression that the Conscription Act puts an end to volunteering. This is a mistake, as will be seen from the following letter from of Instruction near Raleigh is teeming with soldiers be- the Secretary of War to Governor Clark, which was

> EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., May 5, 1862. HON. WELDON N. EDWARDS,

From the Raleigh Register.

President of the Convention: I have the honor to enclose to the Convention, through you, a copy of a letter addressed to me by the Secretary of War, in answer to some inquiries about the construction of the Conscription Act. This letter contains all the information I have of the Liw, except such publications as have been authorized by the War

Department, and published in the newspapers. I have the honor to be, Most respectfully, HENRY T. CLARK.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. WAR DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, April 30th, 1862.

His Excellency, GOV. HENRY T. CLARK,

Raleigh, N. C. Sin: Your letter of the 24th just, was received on yesterday. In reply, I have the honor to say, that the effect of the Conscription act is to suspend calls on the States for quotas. The number of men between the ages of 18 and 35 is assumed to be precisely in the ratio

all sold ers who were there on the 16th April. The next, to fill up the regiments and companies liable to military duty under the act, by replacing those Gen. Longstreet dispatched a howitzer to the right and another to the left of their position, and subjecting them number of prisoners and 11 (not 12) pieces of artillery.

The prisoners were immediately put on the march to Richmond, and were expected to arrive last night.

Among the killed on our side in this case. It any States have not enough regiments in the service, or heretolore authorized by the Department to be raised, to absorb the material between the ages 18 and 35, the excess will be collected in the case of the

enrolled Conscripts. The right of re-orgaization, by election, belongs only to 12 months men. Those whose enlistment is for a longer or a shorter period, remain in the service on their existing organizations. These general remarks are supposed to answer several of your pared, in order to relieve the men now in service who

are over 35 years of age. --2. The State Troops will be received as stated above. 3. Men over 35 years of age now in service will be discharged within 90 days. They or others not now in service will be at liberty to serve by voluntary enlistment, but not in lieu of Conscripts, except as substi-

4 Volunteering is not stopped by the Conscript Bill. By section 13, persons liable as Conscripts may volunteer in any company now in service. You are referred especially to Regulation 8 to 11 inclusive. The act approved December 11th, 1861, providing for the payment of bounty to volunteers for the war continues in force. 5. Militia officers' between 18 and 35 are embraced

by the Conscription Act. The quota of euch State, under existing laws, will be I enclose a copy of the Act and Regulations estab-

Your obedient servant, GEO. W. RANDOLPH, Secretary of War.

LATEST FROM THE FAR WEST .- Little Rock, April Morgan's prisoners, who were taken to Purdy, say 28.—The Federals, numbering eighteen regiments, are now at Batesville. A courier who arrived from there to-day, says that

Yeliville was taken possession of by the Federals a few days ago.
The whole force at work on the saltpeter cave has GRANT'S VICTORY.—Grant's victory at Shiloh which been driven away.

Claims, is very much like that described by John

The Jayhawkers are committing depredations along

ted by our troops on Saturday last, and no doubt oc-

by the enemy on the same day. t the desertion of Capt. Byer, with

WE re-publish to-day, and shall keep standing for some time, the rules issued by the War Department, under and in pursuance of the provisions of the Conscription Act. We have been so frequently asked for per containing them, that it has grown to be a serious

We heard this morning of a supposed desertion from Nortell Day Book, turns out to be strict- Fort Fisher. We forbear stating the name until we Collector of the Port of New Orleans. can hear more definitely and certainly.

> THE REPORT that Gen. Anderson, of South Carolina, acting as his aid who was killed or severely wounded, " anybody else." we are not certain which, but believe he was killed.

in Bladen County from which it is thought salt water e obtained which will produce considerable salt. Durdry season the salt is seen on the marsh grass. We

We understand the place above referred to has been leased by responsible persons who will less no time in testing the practicability of making Salt there.

make the announcement with such feelings bogus governorship of Western-Wirginia. as no other circumstance that has yet occurred has giv- The abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, en rise to. Not that the Merrimac ever did much .- has caused a stampede of negroes from Maryland to that She made a grand flourish one Saturday and Sunday, point, and the U.S. Marshal in attempting to return and forever after held her peace. Still, the country had them, is resisted by the Yankee Regiments, with which would be made useful. The people sometimes, in their self. enthusiasm, even forgot that Mr. Mallory was at the Some space is devoted to the late Mr. Cambreleng, to indulge in day-dreams of efficiency. We indulge in | The Herald anticipates quite a revival of trade at no such dreams now. The destruction of the Merri- New Orleans. It will be disappointed, we think. It mac is said to have become inevitable, now that Nor- also anticipates the early fall of Fort Pillow. We trust folk is no longer in our hands; so it may be looked up- it will be disappointed in that too. on as a part of that event, or at least, one of its imme. From the Baltimore News Sheet of the 30th ult.,

ation of Norfolk became simply a matter | ing exists in the Confederacy.

any families have gone off for the season, and there ago. Who can say that by this time they may not be

reat them to a succession of balls.

We have it on perfectly good authority that the Linplnite government is engaged in trying to get up a

d it not istence of treason in some cases in that section. Young has east no re- pass? Echo answers-What?

able to proceed farther up.

WE have received no telegram from Richmond this orenoon. We have every reason to believe that the enemy's gunboats have reached the obstructions eight miles below Richmond, and have so far been un

If so, we shall look for further and important news his afternoon. - Daily Journal, yesterday.

GUERRILLAS .- See call of Dr. A. McIntire, who has been regularly commissioned by the War Department

is the formal announcement by its Washington correst to ententain. Neither have we ever entertained any these things, or for copies of our own or some other paway from California, and will be here [in Washington] stated what appeared to us to be a pretty well-founded tax upon our time and patience. All that we know in a few days. It is known that he comes at the request rumor, and we stated it with regret as one of the deabout the matter can now be found in any number of of the President for the purpose of taking the office of velopments of the war. We now regret to have to add Military Governor of North Carolina, his native State." that it is evidently more than a rumor.

On the first instant, President Lincoln sent in to the Federal Senate the name of Charles C. Lathrop, as

It is said that the Lincoln Cabinet has two persons in view, from which to make the appointment of Military had been killed in the fight with the enemy last week near Governor of Louisiana, the "Union" men of that State Williamsburg, Va., is erroneous. General Anderson is having seriously objected to General Butler being apalive. It was his brother, Major Anderson, who was pointed to that position, saying that they could stand

There are some speculations in regard to the objects of M. Mercier's visit to Richmond, to which the Herald's Fortress Monroe correspondent seems to attach little importance.

Fremont left Wheeling about the 28th ult., but his destination is not stated. The Herald calls for his presence in East Tennessee.

We find little else that has not already been anticipated through other channels, if we except an address from Pierpont, who is a candidate for re-election to his

get to locking upon the Merrimac with pride, and they take refuge. This creates a strong feeling in Maryping that something might be done whereby she land. But Maryland is crushed and cannot help her-

diate consequences. We fear that when history comes | we glean the following items, which may possess some | Richmond at the request of Dr. Johnston, Surgeon Genit upon the coolness or good management of those by C., is the best harbor on the Southern coast. Two also appears to be confirmed. whom the evacuation was conducted. We ought to channels, of seventeen feet each, at mean low water, enbe a very wealthy people, with a great superabundance | ter it, and from the Sound the whole country may be of material of every kind, to afford to sacrifice cannons, penetrated nearly to the Railroad. The width of the hips, and all other things, as though they were only so | sound renders all its shores healthy, as all are reached puch dirt. We fear the effect abroad of the blowing freely by the sea-breeze; and Otter Island, especially, is up of the Merrimac more than anything else. And finely situated for settlement and a commercial town the effect at home must be discollarging. The Peters II ever other interests than planting ones rule in this burg Express calls the destruction of the Merrimac a region, he looks to see its commercial advantage made tunendous piece of folly. The vessel was provisioned use of, and the lumber from the heads of the Ashepoo erty, now useless to us, but so very valuable to the Yanrivers than either Charleston or Savannah.'

Speaking of the visit of M. Mercier, the French Minith the patience requisite to coming to a proper | the New York Post says :- "Various rumors are affoat respecting the visit of Count Mercier to Richmond, and doubtless most of them are mere speculations. I bave it, however, upon excellent authority, that the Count has admitted to a distinguished member of this Covernapportant matter than had been supposed. The report ment, [Federal,] that nothing but absolute subjugation by originated in the landing of a small party will restore the Union." Will that, even if possible? from a boat or beats, who however did not remain long, We take it that this admission is a very dangerous one no doubt returned to the vessel from which they to the Federal Administration which has been holding

GENERAL JOSEPH R. Anderson, formerly in com-act as Secretary.
On motion of Corporal J. M. Piner, a committee of four

ciency. The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, writing under date of Saturday last, the 10th instant, says that "The gunboat fever ran high all millions of property at Norfolk and day yesterday, (Friday.) Many citizens and negroes with several companies of soldiers, went down the river to assist in completing the blockade. Vessels laden with plaster and bricks were seized and sunk-in a

the Journal is concerned, they we will soon know more about it. It is certain that without any effort on their part to arrest her progress. cads or hearts, so much the better .- as late as Monday night, nor will it be without the most steamer St Johns, a mere transport, Capt. King, seeing from it the fact that "we still live," desperate struggle. The people in Richmond listen for the Federal vessel approaching, wholly without author-

liquor is pretty close, and that even their and a few days, or, perhaps, hours, may show whether

public amusements; the minstrels that were up at Richmond ?- But for the experience of New Orto come didn't come. Perhaps yellow jack may get leans we might have some confidence that something efalong by July or August, if not sooner, but we are not fectual had been done; but with that experience we can The absence of quinine and liquor is a great | we thought the passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip by the enemy's fleet was but the beginning. We were, So upon the whole the town is not especially lively or in fact, told so by a gentleman in pretty high position attractive in a civil or commercial point of view, and who had seen Gen. Lovell some weeks before; but what therefore we do not feel at liberty to invite our " North- | was our surprise to learn from leading and well-informed ern brethren" to pay us a visit, although perhaps Gen. | gentlemen who left New Orleans on the 1st instant on French might get up a warm reception for them, and official business, that there was not a battery on the river between Fort St. Philip and the City, with the exception of some light guns almost without ammunition, which were mounted neaf the river on the old battle ground at Chalmette. If Gen. Lovell is not responsible for the false expectations entertained by the people, then somebody higher than Gen. Lovell is.

HON. EDWARD STANLY .- The Wilmington Journal does not agree with the Standard and Observer in disresent, Mayor of Washington, N. C. It is said they crediting the story started by Burnside as to Mr. Stanwe succeeded in getting together a few traitors from | ly. Mr. Stanly was a Whig and a Union man, and any story that can be used to his discredit is at once credited by his old opponents though coming from those whom they daily denounce as liars and thieves. The Journal cannot even find room to state that the Standard and Observer gave reasons for the faith that is in

them, much less for the reasons themselves. There is a leading North Carolina politician, who had never become a citizen of a Northern State, who is Respass is Lieutenant Colonel; -what is the senior Res now in well-known affiliation with the North. Nothing has been said about him or his course. He belonged to the Journal's party .- Fayetteville Observer.

> The Observer is nearly correct in saying that the Journal does not discredit the story said to have been started by Burnside about Mr. Stanly. As will be seen by to-day's Journal, it is directly affirmed by the Washton correspondent of the New York Herald. That we ton correspondent of the New York Herald. That we of him is the only legacy which he can leave us, and that credit any story to Mr. Stanly's discredit, simply be-ought to be nursed until the vast amount of it will be because he was a Whig and a Union man, is an assertion that we need not trouble ourselves to contradict, since the charge falls to the ground by the weight of its own absurdity, and the fact that it is made at all, only proves

the South with such men as Andy Johnson, of Ten WE have before us the New York Herald of the see, or Joe Holt, of Kentucky. We have a much 2nd inst., from which we glean some items, one of which higher opinion of both than the Observer would seem

> the Observer,-name him! That much is due to the public, and we shall be the last to endeavour either to screen or to palliate the effence of any such person.

back, except that we made an assertion which, however and, with two divisions of General Polk's command true, is not, in the nature of things, susceptible of proof. from Columbus, and a fine corps of troops from Mobile If we had said that there was "no more just grounds and Pensacola, under Major. General Bragg, constitufor doubt in the minds of any human being," &c., we ted the Army of the Mississippi. At the same time, would have been more nearly correct. As the old cock crows, the young one learns, and Federal Lieutenant Colonel Respass, the son, is a bad evidence of the fidelity to the South of Mayor Isaiah Respass, the father.

That General Lovell was blameless or nearly so at New Orleans, we do not believe and therefore receive 1st of April, our united forces were concentrated along the pious lectures of the Observer and of divers and sun- the Mobile and Ohio Railroad from Bethel to Corinth, dry other partizan organs with the utmost composure.

The known fact that the batteries at the battle-field below New Orleans were without cartridges to fit their been removed.

WE LEARN that at the battle on last Monday week, near Williamsburg, Va., the 5th N. C. Regiment, under command of Col. D. K. McRae, was among those most hotly engaged, and conducted itself splendidly.bend of the Navy Department, and were, therefore, lead who, it seems, was a native of Washington in this State. Strangely enough, none of the Richmond papers except stores and munitions that would fall into our hands in stated that the 13th, under Col. Alfred Scales, had been very badly cut up.

> We understand that three of our Physicians, to wit Drs. Dickson, Anderson, and Thomas, are to go on to

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 12th, 1862. MESSES. EDITORS :- Wilmington has not yet been to the commanders of corps were issued for the moveattacked by the enemy-but is there not offered a strong | ment. temptation for him to attack us? Have we not piled up on our wharves at least 100,000 barrels of rosin?-This rosin, in the New York market, would bring near one half million of dollars. Is it right that this prophs, splendidly armed and equipped, and all and Combahee rivers find a market nearer those great kees, shall remain in its present situation? Rumor says attack them early on the 5th inst. The men, however, that General French has issued a positive order to have it removed, but the owners have refused to do it on ace narrow, and traversing a densely wooded country, becount of the expense. If this is so, I would ask if it is came almost impassable after a severe rain storm on the ngs with the necessary coolness, or view ister, to Richmond, the Washington correspondent of not the duty of the Commissioners of the Town, or the Committee of Public Safety, to have the General's order executed. As the difference in the relative weight roads from Pittsburg and Hamburg, in the immediate of barrels of rosin and stone is but one-third less, the vicinity of the enemy, until late Saturday afternoon. expediency of using the rosin to fill up the channel of the river below town, so as to impede the approach of invading vessels, is respectfully suggested by "A CITIZEN."

Tribute of Besnect.

At a meeting of Captain Ennett's Co., E, 3d Regiment N. ett, on 7th May, (all of pneumonia.) Sergt. J. P. Oates was called to the chair, and Corporal S. Mills was requested to

were appointed, viz: Hill Williams, W. S. Everett, O. H. Horn and H. Marshburn, who, after a short deliberation, resented the following resolutions, which were adopted: WHEREAS, It hath pleased God to remove from our midst our beloved brothers in arms, we can but humbly how in to the decrees of Him who giveth and taketh away to seit his own wise purposes.

Resolved, That in losing our brother soldiers we lose men who in character few excelled; they gained the good esteem of all the Company, and acted the soldiers' part with der, its right wing supported by cavalry. cheerfulne is and bravery.

Resolve., That in mentioning their names to their beloved

families and friends, would cause a cloud of grief to over-shadow them; we deeply sympathize with them, and are willing to bear a portion of their sorrow ourselves. Resolved, That we send a copy of these resolutions to their bereaved relatives, also one to the Wilmington Journal with a request to publish the same. On motion the meeting was adjourned

J. P. OATES, Chairman. SAM'L MILLS. Secretary.

They should be able to make some explanation of such | Tanner's and Borland's Fords, of Lick Creek. an extraordinary omission. What is still worse, the ity, steamed down the river to meet her, and actually officer received from the Federal officer on board a the struggle for his encampments. Like an Alpine avaton, with reference to an exchange of prisoners. The ed resistance of the enemy, until after 6 o'clock, P. M.

Nobody doubts his loyalty, but so grievous a mistake, Everybody is astonished by his imprudence and want of even ordinary forethought.

And, on the other hand, we are not so sure but that army so well provided as that of our enemy. it would have been right to retain the Federal officers ed the courtesies of war.

Savanah Republican, 10th inst.

A YANKEE THIEF KILLED .- It is stated that a Yankee soldier went to the house of a gentleman, just previous to the fight at South Mills, and robbed him of all the money he had and some bonds. The next day he was found dead on the field of battle, and a gentleman examined the body and recovered the stolen property. Fayetteville Observer.

The Despot's Rule.

We understand that Gen. Wool sent a flag of truce into the Lincoln Government. In the event of refusal, they were coolly informed that they would be treated as prisoners of which in my physical condition, I would have gladly war. We have not heard the reply of the Mayor of that gallant city, whose people have been turned over to the tender mercies of Abe Lincoln. It is thus the tyrant con-

WEO ARE ENEMIES ?- The men who are speculating in

The men who are speculating in food—grinding the poor from mercenary motives.

The men who directly or indirectly shake public confidence in the value of Confederate money.

The croakers who are filling the people with doubts of the final accomplishment of our purpose.

The men who express the opinion that it is better to be a The men who express the opinion that it is better to be a subject of Lincoln than of any other country. There are some persons so speaking. Of course we will never be put to the necessity of making the selection, but the man who entertains A. L. as a second choice is not in heart with the cause. Better the government of the Czar of Russia than that of the miserable administration of our enemy. Hatred

From a statement made by the Public Treasurer, D. W. Courts, Esq., to the Convention a few days ago, we learn that the amount of Treasury notes, large and small, authorized to be issued by the Convention and General Assembly.

the virtue which it is intended to designate. It is true, we don't care much, one way or the other.

And the election cering for Governor and other officers, in the Raleigh papers, capitally the Standard, is particular service, that his claims were at once results of the candidate of the sort of thing, and tired even of noticing it.

Been regularly commissioned by the War Department is particular service, whose horse was woondended to be insued for the party making it.

I accordingly established my headquarters at the toraise a guerrilla company. The Department is particular service, of the propose, one doubt. We can confidently appeal to our course to prove that his claims were at once results of the charge is both unjust and ungenerous. We do not like the Observer, identify the Whigs and Union men of the Captain Albert Ferry. The above are tired of this sort of thing, and tired even of noticing it.

There is plenty of such material, we feel certain.

The Department is particular size and small, authors to the enemy's encampany. The dop to be indeed to be issued for the party and Lieux. It is true, to raise a guerrilla company. The Department is particular size that it is indeed to designate. It is true, to raise a guerrilla company. The Department is particular size and sending the invested or townstand size that it is indeed to designate. It is true, to raise a guerrilla company. The Department is particular size and sending the invested or townstand size that it is indeed to be suited by the Convention and General Alas-de-Camp. We can confidently appeal to our course to prove that the invested or townstand size of the party in the the enemy's encampant, with the charge is both unjust and ungenerous. We can confidently appeal to our course to prove that the invested of the party in the like the think it will be invested or the party in the the enemy's encampant, with the charge is both unjust and ungenerous. We can confidently appeal to our course to be intended or the party in the like the observed or the c

GEN. BEAUREGARD'S OFFICAL REPORT. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,

CORINTH, Miss., April 11, 1862. GENERAL: -- On the 2d ultimo, having ascertained onclusively, from the movements of the enemy on the Tennessee river, and from reliable sources of information, that his aim would be to cut off my communications in West Tennessee; with the Eastern and Southbat it is evidently more than a rumor.

In regard to the last paragraph, we can only say to tween Crump's Landing and Eastport, as a base, I determined to foil his designs by concentrating all my available forces at and around Corinth. Meanwhile, having called on the Governors of the

States of Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisi-As for the Respass matter, we have nothing to take ana to furnish additional troops, some of them, chiefly raged with a fary which satisfied me I was attacked by General Johnston being at Murfreesboro', on the march to form a junction of his forces with mine, was called on to send at least a brigade by rail road, so that we might fall on and crush the enemy should be attempt an advance from under his gunboats. The call on Gen. Johnston was promptly complied with. His entire force was also hastened in this direction; and, by the and on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad from Corinth to Inka.

It was then determined to assume the offensive and strike a sudden blow at the enemy in position under guns, and that five thousand troops down there were General Grant, on the west bank of the Tennessee, at without ammunition, does not do much to re-assure the Pittsburg and in the direction of Savannah, before he public mind or dispel the suspicions which have not yet was reinforced by the army under General Buell, then known to be advancing for that purpose by rapid march es from Nashville via Columbia. About the same time, General Johnston was advised that such an operation conformed to the expectations of the President.

By a rapid and vigorous attack on General Grant, it was expected he would be beaten back into his transports and the river, or captured in time to enable us to profit by the victory and remove to the rear all the the Whig, appears to have referred to this fact. It was such an event, before the arrival of General Buell's army on the scene. It was never contemplated, however, to the preceding day. retain the position thus gained, and abandon Corinth, the strategic point of the campaign.

Want of general officers, need ul for the proper organization of divisions and brigades of an army brought thus suddenly together, and other difficulties in the way of an effective organization, delayed the movement until to record the facts connected with that affair, there will interest : - Professor Bache, of the Coast Survey, re- eral of this State. A ferrible battle is, of course, appre- the night of the 2d instant, when it was heard from a not be much connected with it calculated to reflect cred- ports that next to Port Royal, St. Helena Sound, S. hended almost immediately. The severe loss of the 5th reliable quarter, that the junction of the enemy's armies ground of Shiloh church; from this position our artille was near at hand; it was then, at a late hour, deter- ry played upon the woods beyond for a while, but upon mined that the attack should be attempted at once, incomplete and imperfect as were our preparations for no serious pursuit would be attempted, this last line such a grave and momentous adventure. Accordingly, that night, at one o'clock, A. M., the preliminary orders

> On the following morning the detailed orders of movement. a copy of which is herewith marked " A," were issued, and the movement, after some delay, commenced, the troops being in admirable spirits. It was expected we should be able to reach the enemy's lines in time to ly observing our movements. for the most part, were unused to marching, the roads night of the 4th, which drenched the troops in bivouac; hence our troops did not reach the intersections of the It was then decided that the attack should be made

on the next morning, at the earliest hour practicable, in three lines of battle; the first and second extending from | ward in immediate proximity to the battle-field. Owl Creek on the left to Lick Creek on the right-a distance of about three miles, supported by the third gan to rain heavily; this continued throughout the and the reserve. The first line, under Major General night; the roads became almost impassable, in many Hardee, was constituted of his corps, augmented on his places, and much hardship and suffering now ensued be corps, deployed in line of battle, with their respective despite the heavy casualties of the two eventful days of artillery, following immediately by the main road to Pittsburg, and the cavalry in the rear of the wings .-The second line composed of the other troops of Bragg's enemy. corps, followed the first at a distance of five hundred yards, in the same order as the first. The army corps under Gen. Polk followed the second line, at the distance of about eight hundred yards, in lines of brigades, moving by the Pittsburg road, the left wing supported by cavalry; the reserve, under Brigadier-General Breck-

der, its right wing supported by cavalry. These two corps constituted the reserve, and were to support the front lines of battle, by being deployed when required, on the right and left of the Pittsburg road, or otherwise act according to the exigencies of the

At 5, A. M., on the 6th instant, a reconnoitering party of the enemy, having become engaged with our advanced pickets, the commander of the forces gave orders to begin the movement and attack as determined upon, except that Trabue's Brigade of Breckinridge's THE YANKEE FLAG OF TRUCE .- Considerable stir | Division was detached and advanced to support the left was caused in our city yesterday forenoon, by the an- of Bragg's corps and line of battle, when menaced by nouncement that a flag of truce was coming up the river the enemy, and the other two brigades were directed to from Fort Pulaski. It appears that an unarmed Fed- advance by the road to Hamburg, to support Bragg's eral steamer, bearing a flag of truce, came up to within right; and at the same time, Maneys Ragiment of a short distance of Mackay's Point, between twelve Polk's Corps, was advanced by the same road to reinand one o'cleck, having actually passed our pickets force the regiment of cavalry and battery of four pieces, already thrown forward to watch and guard Griery

Thirty minutes after 5 o'clock, A. M., our lines and columns were in motion, all animated evidently by a but advanced steadily, followed in due order with equal officer sent out by the commandant of the post. This as the enemy made a stand; with his masses, rallied for communication from General Hunter to General Law- lanche, our troops moved ferward, despite the determinparticulars of the despatch have not transpired, nor are when we were in possession of all his encampments, bewe aware of the character of the response of General tween Owl and Lick Creeks, but one. Nearly all of his field artillery, about thirty (30) flags, colors and For the very singular and unauthorized conduct of standards, over 3,000 prisoners, including a Division commander, (Gen. Prentiss.) and several Brigade commanders, thousands of small arms, an immense supply of subsistence, forage and munitions of war, and a large Major General Cheatham, commanding 1st Division, 1st Capt. King, he was forthwith ordered under arrest. | commander, (Gen. Prentiss.) and several Brigade com-So many dectors have gone into the service have no confidence in anything. We had heard so much to call it by no harder name, proves that he is not the subsistence, forage and munitions of war, and a large that the general health of the people at home is unusual- about the Mississippi being lined with batteries, that man to be trusted with public duties on the outposts. amount of means of transportation—all the substantial der him. 1st Corps, received a severe wound also, on the first day, followed the most successful battles, for never was an

The remnant of his army had been driven in utter as prisoners. They knew very well that an officer alone disorder to the immediate vicinity of Pittsburg, under was authorized to receive them, and when they took ad- the shelter of the heavy guns of his iron clad gunboats, vantage of the indiscretion of Capt. King they forfeit- and we remained undisputed masters of his well selected, admirably provided cantonments, after over twelve hours of obstinate conflict with his forces, who had been beaten from them and the contiguous covert, but only by a sustained onset of all the men we could bring into

> Our loss was heavy, as will appear from the accompanying return marked "B." Our Commander-in-Chief, Gen. A. S. Johnston, fell mortally wounded and died on the field at 2:30 P. M., after having shown the highest qualities of the commander, and a personal intrepidity that inspired all around him, and gave resistless impulsion to his columns at critical moments.

The chief command then devolved upon me, though at the time I was greatly prostrated and suffering from the prolonged sickness with which I had been afflicted River, and though supported on the immediate field by such corps commanders as Major Generals Polk, Bragg and Hardee and Brigadier General Breckinridge com-

It was after 6 o'clock, P. M., as before said, when the enemy's last position was carried, and his forces finally broke and sought refuge behind a commanding eminence, covering the Pittsburg landing, not more than half a mile distant, and under the guns of the gunboats which opened on our eager columns a fierce and annoying fire with shot and shell of the heaviest description. Darkness was close at hand. Officers and men were exhausted by a combat of over twelve hours without food, and jaded by the march of the preceding day through mud and water, it was therefore impossible to collect-the rich and opportune spoils of war scattered broadcast on the field left in our possession and impracticable to make any effective dispositions for their re-

tered fugitive forces from capture or destruction on the

following day.

During the night the rain fell in torrents, adding to the discomfort and harrassed condition of the men, the enemy, moreover, had broken their rest by a discharge, at measured intervals, of heavy shells thrown from the gunboats, therefore, on the following morning the troops under my command were not in condition to cope with an equal force of fresh troops, armed and equipped like our adversary, in the immediate possession of his depots and sheltered by such an auxiliary as the enemy's gun-

About 6 o'clock on the morning of the 7th of April however, a hot fire of musketry and artillery opened from the enemy's quarter on our advance line, assured me of the junction of his forces, and soon the battle a largely superior force. But from the onset, our troops, notwithstanding their fatigue and losses from the battle of the day before, exhibited the most cheer. ing, veteranlike steadiness. On the right and centre the enemy was repulsed in every attempt he made with his heavy columns in that quarter of the field; on the left, however, and nearest to the point of arrival of his reinforcements be drove forward line after line of his fresh troops, which were met with a resolution and courage of which our country may be proudly hopeful Again and again our troops were brought to the charge. invariably to win the position at issue, invariably to drive back their foe. But hour by hour thus opposed to an enemy constantly reinforced, our ranks were perceptibly thinned under the unceasing, withering fire of the enemy, and by 12 meridian, 18 hours of hard fighting, had sensibly exhausted a large number; my last reserves had necessarily been disposed of, and the enemy was evidently receiving fresh reinforcements after each repulse; accordingly, about 1 P. M., I determined to withdraw from so unequal a conflict, securing such of the results of the victory of the day before as was ther

Officers of my Staff were immediately dispatched with the necessary orders to make the best dispositions for a deliberate, orderly withdrawal from the field, and to collect and post a reserve to meet the enemy, should he attempt to push after us. In this connection I will mention particularly my Adjutant General, Col. Jordan who was of much assistance to me on this occasion, as he had already been on the field of battle on that an

About two o'clock, p. m., the lines in advance, which had repulsed the enemy in their last fierce assault on our left and centre, received the orders to retire; this was done with uncommon steadiness, and the enemy made no attempt to follow.

The line of troops established to cover this movement. had been disposed on a favorable ridge commanding the no visible enemy and without reply. Soon satisfied that was withdrawn, and never did troops leave a battle field in better order; even the stragglers fell into ranks and marched off with those who had stood more steadily by their colors. A second strong position was taken up about a mile in rear, where the approach of the enemy was awaited for nearly an hour, but no effort to follow was made, and only a small detachment of horsemen could be seen at a distance from this last position, weari-

Arranging, through my staff officers, for the completion of the movements thus begun, Brigadier General Breckenridge was left with his command as a rear guard to hold the ground we had occupied the night preceding the first battle, just in front of the intersection of the Pittsburg and Hamburg roads, about four miles from the former place, while the rest of the army passed to the rear in excellent order.

On the following day, General Breckenridge fell back about three miles to Mickey's, which position we conaccordance with the orders of movement. That is in | tinued to hold with our cavaly thrown considerably for

> Unfortunately, towards night of the 7th inst., it before all the regiments reached their encampments. the 6th and 7th April, this army is more confident of ultimate success than before its encounter with th

> To Major Generals Polk, Bragg and Hardee, commanding corps, and to Brigadier General Breckinridge, commanding the reserve, the country is generally indebted for the zeal ted—for the foresight and military ability they displated in the absence of instructions in the many exigencies of the battle, on a field so densely wooded and broken and for their fearless deportment as they repeatedly led their commands personally to the onset upon their powerful adversary. It was under these circumstances that Gen Bragg had two horses shot under him, that Major General Hardee was slightly wounded, his coat rent by balls and his horse disabled, and that Major General Breckinridge was twice struck

> by spent balls.
>
> For the services of their gallant subordinate commander. and of other officers as well as for the details of the battle field, I must refer to the reports of Corps, Division and Brigade commanders, which shall be forwarded as soon as

resulting from the movement on Pittsburg, than now at-tempted, must have delayed this report for weeks and interfered materially with the important duties of my pos tion; but I may be permitted to say, that not only did the obstinate conflict for twelve hours, on Sunday, leave the Confederate Army masters of the battle field, and our adversary beaten, but we left that field on the next day only fresh troops, whom we had repulsed in every attack on ou lines—so repulsed and crippled, indeed, as to leave it unable to take the field, for the campaign for which it was collected and equipped at such enormous expense, and with such profusion of all the appliances of war. These successful results were not achieved, however, as before said without severe loss, a loss not to be measured by the number of the slain or wounded, but by the high social and per-sonal worth of so large a number of those who were killed or disabled, including the commander of the forces, who high qualities will be greatly missed in the momentous cam

M. Johnson, Provisional Governor of Kentucky, who went into action with the Kentucky troops, and continually inspired them by his words and example. shot under him on Sunday, he entered the ranks of a Kentucky regiment on Monday, and fell mortally wounded to wards the close of the day. Not his State alone, but the whole Confederacy has sustained a great loss in the death Another gallant and able soldier and captain was lost to the service of the country, when Brigadier General Glad den. commanding 1st Brigade Wither's Division, 2d Army

Corps, was slightly wounded, and had three horses shot un Brigadier General Clark, commanding 2d Division of the

Brig. General Hindman, engaged in the onset of the bat tle, was conspicuous for a cool courage efficiently employed in leading his men ever into the thickest of the fray, until his horse was shot under him, and he was unfortunately so severely injured by the fall that the army was deprived on the following day of his chivalrous example.

Brig. Generals B. R. Johnston and Bowen, most merito rious officers, were also severely wounded in the first com bat, but it is hoped will soon be able to return to duty with To mention the many field officers who died or wer

wounded, while gallantly leading their commands into ac-tion, and the many brilliant instances of individual courage displayed by officers and men in the twenty hours of battle, is impossible at this time; but their names will be dul made known to their countrymen. The immediate Staff of the lamented Commander-in-Chief who accompanied him to the field, renderd efficient service,

and either by his side or in carrying his orders, shared his exposure to the casualties of a well-contested battle field. l beg to commend their names to the notice of the War Department, namely, of Captain H. P. Brewster and N. Wickliffe, of the Adjuant and Inspector General's Department.

Captain Thomas O'Hare, Acting Inspector General.

Lieutenants George Baylor and Thoms M. Jack, Aids de

Volunteer Aids de Camp, Colonel William Preston, Majo D. M. Haden, E. W. Munford, and Calhoun Benham.

Major Albert J. Smith and Capt. Wickman, Quarterman

To these gentlemen was assigned the last sad duty of ac companying the remains of their lamented chief from the field, except Captains Brewster and Wickliffs, who remain ed, and rendered valuable services as staff officers, on the 7th of April. field with General Johnston, was by his side when he was shot, aided him from his horse and received him in his arms

carrying orders or engaged in encouraging the troops of his own State, to whom he gave a conspicuous example of coolness, zeal and intrepidity.

I am also under many obligations to my own general, per sonal and volunteer staff, many of whom had been so long associated with me. I append a list of those present on the field on both days, and whose duties carried them contact the field on both days, and whose duties carried them contact the field on both days, and whose duties carried them contact the field on both days, and whose duties carried them contact the field on both days, and whose duties carried them contact the field on both days, and whose duties carried them.

stantly under fire, namely: Col. Thomas Jordan, Capt. Clifton H. Smith and Lieut. John M. Otey, Adjutant General's Department.

Major George W. Brent, Acting Inspector General, Col.

R. B. Lee, Chief of Subsistence, whose horse was wound.

ed as a staff officer on both days. egiment Vinginia Volunteers, Orderly to my head-is since last June, repeatedly employed to carry my orders to the field, discharged the duty with great d intelligence. mediate field of battle, entrusted with responsible du-bese headquarters, namely: Captain F. H. Jordan,

at Adjutant General, in charge of General Head-Eugene E. McLean, Chief Quartermaster Capt. E. e. Quartermaster's Department.
Col. Ferguson, A. D. C., early on Monday was ascommand and direct the movements of a brigade

Corps. Col. Gilmer, Chief Engineer, after having performnportant and various duties of his place with dis-to himself and material benefit to his country, was ed late on Monday. I trust, however, I shall not e deprived of h's essential services.

Lain Lockett, Engineer Corps, Chief Assistant to Colimer, after having been employed in the duties of ns on Sunday, was placed by me on Monday in company to hattelian without field officers. Cantain Fred. a battalion without field officers. Captain Fre-Provisional Engineers, and Lieuts. Steel and Helm adered material and ever dangerous service in the

their duty.
r General (now General) Braxton Bragg, in addition ties of thief ct staff, as has been before stated, his corps-much the largest in the field-on by with signal capacity and soldiership.

The reference of the capacity and soldiership. dical Director of the Western Department, with Johnston, were present in the discharge of their and high duties which they performed with honor

Tom. Saunders, Messrs. Scales and Metcalf, and is, regardless of exposure.

rilliant Igallant or meritorious service in the ave aimed merely to notice those whose position st probably exclude the record of their services reports of corps or subordinate commanders. duty I turn to one in the highest de leasant-one due, however, to the brave men under cers and men, abandoned their colors the first day to pillage the captured encampments. mefully from the field on both days, while der of cannon' and the roar and rattle of musketry om that their brothers were being slaughtered by the gions of the enemy. I have ordered the names of t conspicuous on this roll of laggards and cowards to ished in orders

is to state that our loss in the two days in killed was 1,725, wounded 8.012, missing 959-making an ate of casualties of 10,699.
sad list tells in simple language of the stout fight our countrymen in front of the rude log chapel of

when it is known that on Monday, from and other causes, not twenty thousand men on e could be brought into action.
le losses of the enemy I have no exact knowledge. ewspapers report it as very heavy. Unquestionably eater, even in proportion, than our own, on both it was apparent to all that their dead left on the

therefore, cannot have fallen many f 20 000 in killed wounded, prisoners and missing. utermation derived from many sources, includ-Generals Prentiss, Sherman, Hurlbut, This force was reinforced on Sunday he Divisions of Generals Nelson, McCook, and Thomas, of Major General Buell's army, los of Gen. Grant's army, making at least bops which, added to the remnant of Gen. Monday morning, amounting to over 20,. ate force of some 53,000 men, at least,

n with the results of the battle. I should state ost of our men who had inferior arms exchanged ed arms of the enemy. Also, that most rty, public and personal in the camp from which en on bonday, was rendered useless or

mitted certain papers, to wit: the killed and wounded marked "B." captured flags marked "C," and a map of the

etfully submitted through my volunde- amp, Colonel Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, in charge the flags, standards and colors captured

I have the honor to be. General. G. T. BEAUREGARD, General Commanding.

Adj't and Insp't Gen'l C. S. A., Richmond, Virginia

which we trust it will not with rumored even that the fleets of France

ervened to protest against the deroperty to result from the powergive us time to remove the gold from

y the cotton, sugar and tobacco we make a cotton Moscow in that our declaration of indepen-

the usual difficulties which beset the oad of freedom. We have been assailed by surifling extent by covert traitors practising upon We may grant that our Government, like all rs may commit errors, which impede the success of

What of all these? They are weights which patriots truce. had to carry in all ages. It is but the dread of the Sea and the love of the flesh pots. But we shall Confederates. He says in Sunday's fight he lost no prisonete a successiul exodus. Like Cortes, we have d our ships and can but look upward and onward

the hour of calamity, we have no word of comprofreedom, free from oppressors who dishonor comb.

is an ebullition that wells up from the pressure of inst adversity? What is the worth of wisdom, if a few thousand pounds of bacon. cannot parry the force of the enemy? What is patism, if it cannot dare or die for the freedom of the

We appeal to our friends. Be not cast down by re asters. "Possess your souls in patience."ot heedless'y condemn men or measures which may on by a public suspicion which could have had no Amsterdam, to pay interest on bonds. When it is proper to condemn, do so in a Butler also took possession of the offices of the French murmurs may be heard beyond the tomac, perhaps over the ocean, and that the disconent Southern man, or that mutiny of a ern regiment would diffuse as much delight thro'the North as similar events occurring at the North uld amongst us. Consider that when we are comg of public measures here, the friends of the war h are urging our alleged discontent as an

rue to the cause. Let us not forget that e may be others who use our honest objections to anic and impair our success.

, then, the altar of public safety blaze with the offerings of every private grievance and every public Let the world see that we are so united, determined and fraternal people, and we shall be invin-

AW TO SUPPORT JOHN C. SUTHERLAND, of Robe on County, for the Senate, for the District composed of the ounties of Richmond and Robeson, would greatly please MANY CITIZENS OF RICHMOND COUNTY.

Wilmington District.

SECOND ROUND. 10, 11, Elizabeth......Bladen Springs. 17, 18, Bladen......Andrew Chape June 1, 2, Whiteville. Whiteville. 8, 9. Wilmington . Fifth Street. CHARLES F. DEEMS, Presiding Elder.

THE DAILY JOURNAL can be had by the volunteers

camp at 75 cents per month.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL

LATER FROM CORINTH. RICMOND, May 10th, 1862. An official dispatch from Corinth, dated May 9th, via Mobile the 10th, to Gen. S. Cooper, says :-"We attacked the enemy to-day and drove him from his position several miles.

[Signed.] G. T. BEAUREGARD. VERY LATEST FROM CORINTH. MCBILE, May 10th, 1862.

The Advertiser's correspondent says, I have just re turned from in front of the enemy. We have driven them across Seven Mile Creek, and they are running

It appears that Gen. Pope's division (Federal army) alone occupied Farmington. Halleck with the main body is still on the river.

The Confederate loss is slight. The Federals retreated so rapid that we were unable to capture many pris-

Gens. Price and Van Dorn led the attack. We captured the Federal telegraph office at Farmington. The Confederates are returning to Corinth.

It is reported that the Confederate forces, while operating down the Tennessee river, captured large of New Orleans, were of material aid in both numbers of prisoners and a large amount of property ady to give news of the enemy's positions and at Paris and Paducah.

THE McDOWELL FIGHT.

RICHMOND. VA., May 11th, 1862. A telegram to Gov. Letcher, dated Staunton yesterday, the 10th, says the enemy's loss at McDowell was five hundred in killed and wounded. In their flight they burned all contrast to the behavior of most of the army who beroically. I allude to the fact that some officers, ly. Part of our wounded have arrived here [Staunton] their baggage and wagons, our forces pursuing them close-FURTHER DETAILS FROM CORINTH .- FEDERALS

SAID TO BE ADVANCING BY TEREE ROUTES .-JEFF. THOMPSON IN COMMAND OF CONFEDE-RATE GUNBOATS ON THE MISSISSIPPI -CAP-TURE OF YANKEES BELOW SAVANNAE .- PENSA-COLA NAVY YARD DESTROYED .- INTERVIEW WITH COMMODORE PORTER - MOBILE THREAT-ENED .- DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ATLANTA, GA. AUGUSTA, GA., May 12th, 1862.

The Savannah Republican's Corinth correspondent of the 10th inst says: All is quiet here (Corinth.) to-day. It is believed the enemy is slowly advancing on our lines by three routes

The Confederate less on yesterday was slight. The Federal loss was considerable. Federal prisoners taken yesterday, say that four

thousand of their troops were masked behind the Seven Mile Creek. Jeff. Thompson has taken command of the Confederate gunboats on the Mississippi river. Heattacked the Federal fleet above Fort Pillow to-day, (the 10th,) destroying one mortar vessel and damaging two others. Confederate loss

four killed and eight wounded. The Morning News says that a Confederate picket of five men captured a barge with fifteen Yankees, at White Marsh Island below Savannah on Sunday, (yesterday.)

The Montgomery Advertiser of this morning, says that the Navy Yard and other property at Pensacola has been blown up and burned by the Confederates.

A dispatch from Oakfield, dated the 19th inst., to the Advertiser, says that officers from the Federal vessels came to Pensacola, when the Mayor, on invitation, visited Commodore Porter. In reply to a question by one who was with the Mayor, Porter said that no troops would be stationed at Pensacola, as he had none to spare, but if we had any the guns of the forts were silenced and their flags shot there, he would advise the sending of them to Mobile, as we would need them at that point shortly.

Porter, while off Mobile on the night of the 9th, saw the

here yesterday. A large amount of Bacon and Salt was down firing upon the enemy.

THE ATLANTA FIRE.

AUGUSTA, GA., May 12th, 1862. The fire at Atlanta, on the 11th inst., destroyed Wallace's warehouse, containing eight hundred bales of Cotton, two hundred tierces of Rice, two hundred and fifty thousand aw it has extended us in the pub- pounds government Bacon, and other government stores, and two hundred barrels of Sugar, Oil and Hides; ten thousand pounds Bacon were nearly all destroyed, belonging to ty. The statement made by Captain Farragut, that witnessed none of the glorious results of these moveprivate parties. The ware house totally destroyed, and the adjoining buildings were badly damaged. The total loss is the Federal boats approached the city, is entirely groundestimated at \$100,000, upon which there was insurance of \$35,000. The Augusta Insurance Company lost about \$16,- uniforms did run upon the levee and shout for Lincoln, 000. Two men were severely injured, one thought to be

DESTRUCTION OF THE VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, VA., May 12th, 1862. It is stated that the Virginia was destroyed by order of to re-open staple ports. It will Commodore Tatnall. He ascertained on Saturday that Nornation of our people to carry this folk had been evacuated by our troops, and was in possesresistance worthy of classic ex- sion of the enemy. The pilots on board advised against going round to York River. The crew then proceeded to a meaning, and that those who have told Eu- lighten the vessel, in order to take her into James River .or our subjugation have contracted to Coal and pig iron was thrown overboard until it is said the of the wolf before the hunt has fairly wood work of her hull was exposed:-finding it still impracticable to ascend the river, it was determined to abandon the vessel and burn her, which was accordingly done. slandered by our infamous foe-weakened NORTHERN, SOUTHERN AND WESTERN NEWS, VIA

SAVANNAH. Augusta, Ga., May 13th, 1862. The Savannah papers of this morning, contains extracts

from Northern papers of the 6th inst., brought by flag of McClellan reports the evacuation of Yorktown by the

Accounts from European papers report terrible suffering in England and Belgium, owing to the dearth of cotton.

on, or complaint; but hurl detestation and A naval officer informs the Mobile Register that the steam Rather than submit, let our ers Pensacola, with four hundred persons, the steamer Rather than live the subjects or asso- Tennessee and two mortar boats, were sunk in the right at invader, let us burn the goods that war Fort Jackson, below New Orleans. The Federal loss was and gathering our household go forth to about 2,000. The Confederate loss is estimated at about in some far and fertile land the standard that has thirty-five killed and fifteen wounded. A large amount of bowed to a master. There we would worship powder and property was saved from Forts Pike and Ma-

Vicksburg papers of the eighth, report Federal vessels from New Orleans near Natchez, and say that they will receive a warm reception at Vicksburg.

The Atlanta papers show the government less in the fire gender. What is courage, if it cannot bear up of Sunday as being comparativity trifling, consisting of only RICHMOND, VA., May 13th, 1862.

The following is a copy of a dispatch received by the Secretary of State to-day:

CAMP MOORE, May 13th.

Gen. Butler, on the eleventh inst., took forcible possesment, meet your approval. Perhaps if sion of the office of the Consul of the Netherlands, searched could explain themselves without detriment to the the person of the Consulate, and took from him the key of ic interests, they might be less worthy of condem- the vault. In the vault there was eight hundred thousand member the injustice done the gallant John-dollars, transferred by the Citizens Bank to the Hopes of

rit of kindly counsel, rather than of censure. Re- and Spanish Cousuls, in the old. Canal Bank, and placed a guard there. The French Consul went on board the steamer Milan, and had not returned on Sunday morning. It is said the guard has been removed from the offices of the French and Spanish Consuls. He has also seized the Canal Bank, and Sam. Smith's banking house. He has issued an inflammatory proclamation to incite the poor against the rich, and promised to distribute among the poor a theusand rich, and promised to distribute among the poor a theusand rest to Sawyer a Meadure. The later section and if all barrels of beef and sugar, captured in New Orleans. He is their proceedings are conducted with the same ease of control of their proceedings are conducted with the same ease of control of their proceedings are conducted with the same ease of control of their proceedings are conducted with the same ease of control of their proceedings are conducted with the same ease of control of their proceedings are conducted with the same ease of control of their proceedings are conducted with the same ease of control of their proceedings are conducted with the same ease of control of their proceedings are conducted with the same ease of control of their proceedings are conducted with the same ease of control of their proceedings are conducted with the same ease of control of their proceedings are conducted with the same ease of control of their proceedings are conducted with the same ease of control of their proceedings are conducted with the same ease of control of their proceedings are conducted with the same ease of control of their proceedings are conducted with the same ease of control of their proceedings are conducted with the same ease of control of the same ease

> The enemy sent a force up to Bonnet Carrie, who marched brough the swamp and destroyed the Rail Road.

truce steamer which took down Yankee prisoners to New-

the present aspect of affairs. THE FEDERALS DRAWING NEAR TO OUR LINES AT

Federals at Elk river, Tenn., killed several, and capture two captains, two heutenants, forty-three privates, and eight negroes. The Confederate loss was five killed, including Capt. Harris, of the Rangers, and seven woun This is official.

The Great Paval Battle below New Orleans We do not know that we can give anything more which our gallant army and pavy are engaged. We therefore publish the following statement of the great and, at Ocean View, some eight or ten miles in rear of naval battle below New Orleans, which we take from the Macon (Ga) Telegraph of May 5th. It was furforces consisted of infantry, artillery and cavalry, and now occupy the enemy's works. The enemy left a nished to that journal by a gailant young Georgian, Midshipman LeRoy H. Washington, C. S. N., who Chambliss' regiment, which had been stationed near could not destroy, for fear of being seen." doubt, be read with interest :

by the arrival on the South-western train, of our gallant young townsman, Midshipman LeRoy II. Wash-it, and would have seriously interfered with our operington, of the C. S. N., who was engaged in the desperate conflict between the Federal fleet and forts on who by a few well-directed shots, sent the Yankee the river below, New Orleans.

beginning until its disastrous termination. He has fawhich be holds himself responsible for, and can main-

clad steamer, and the ram Manassas. Our fleet, or a sumed. Some of them being fire proof, could not be so portion of it, had been anchored in the river near the destroyed. The Dry Dock, one of the most costly and bombardment of the forts, which resulted in further loss \$5,000,000, and required several years for its construcon our side than six men killed in Fort Jackson.

ed on our gunboats and both the forts, Jackson and ment and stores, were burnt. These could easily have St. Philip. The fire was vigorously returned by our been carried to Richmond, passing to the mouth of side, and in a very short time became perfectly furious, James River, under the protection of the Merrimac.the enemy's vessels passed the forts—the first one in Pour other gunboats, on the stocks, and unfinished the advance having our night signal flying, which protected her from the fire of our boats, until she rar up close and opened the fire herself. The battle raged with tugs, etc., were all burnt. These two, it is stated, could great fury until about 5 o'clock, when it slackened off, have been carried to Richmond without risk, But we and the Jackson finding herself alone and badly crippresume the Confederate government has more money pled, steamed off up the river, pursued by the enemy's boats, receiving and returning fire as she went. At employment to artizans in building new vessels. about 7 o'clock, the pursuit ceased, and the Jack on proceeded on to New Orleans, where she was burnt by Norfolk. They crossed the river at Portsmouth, and her commander, in consequence of her being so much disabled that she could not proceed further up the river. The persons known to have escaped were the officers and men of the Jackson. What became of the other vessels was not certainly known, but it was believed that they were all captured or sunk, as there was nothing visible in the river when the Jackson left, except the

seven wrecks (probably of our gunboats.) burning. The Confederate steamers, General Quitman and Gov. ernor Moore, fought gallantly, and did great damage to the advance vessels of the enemy by running into them.
They were both burnt, but is not known whether by their commanders to prevent the Federals from capturing them, or by the enemy's shell.

The Confederate force consisted of about 700 men in the forts, about 600 on the gunboats, and the Chalnette Regiment, which was stationed on the river about four miles above the forts. This was a regiment composed mostly of foreigners, and it is believed to have been nearly annihilated, as the Federal gunboats pourd a terrific fire upon rhem. Midshipman Washington confirms the telegram from

Richmond which states that the Louisiana was unmanageble and of but little service in the fight. He does not know whether she was captured or destroyed. At the time the Jackson left it was believed that all

He states that the conduct of all parties in the fight light of the burning of the Navy Yard, and went to see the from fire or water—that we threw hot water upon them, twelve months longer with as much ease as it has been and they threw shells of liquid fire upon us-that, so since the war commenced. ATLANTA., GA., May 12th .- A destructive fire occurred intent were our men on the fight that they even went ing the entrance to the James and Elizabeth rivers, and

morning the authorities at New Orleans were busily ea- a few more Col. Wrights at the head of 5 or 600 brave been descrated, but by her enemies. None could be gaged in destroying cotton, sugar, and molasses. He the magnetic telegraph. Still, it was all destroyed ex- boys at Sewell's Point and Ocean View, kept watch cept an inconsiderable number of balls, stored about in and vigil" in that direction, all the Wools and Burosides, necessity dictated alike by military reasons and humani- who have heard of "brillant strategic moves" but have women and children were fired on by our people when less-that three foreigners (Sicilians) in Confederate

when they were immediately killed by the populace. He gives the following list of our vessels engaged in

The Manassas, ram, Capt. Warley. The Louisiana, iron plated steamer, Capt. McIntosh The McRae, gunboa , Capt. Huger.

The Jackson, gunboat, Capt. Renshaw. The Defiance, gunboat, officer not known. The resolute, gunboat, Capt. Stephenson. The Stonewall Jackson, gunboat, Capt. Phillips The Gen. Beauregard, gunboat, officer not known. The Gen. Quitman, gunboat, Capt. Kennon, and four

other gunboats, recently prepared, whose name he does not know. Besides these there were transports present, viz: The Star, the Phoenix, the Music, the Mosier, the Algerine, and several tugs, making in all, he thinks, at least twenty of our vessels that were present at the fight, and which Capt. Renshaw, of the Jackson, believed to have been all lost.

DEFEND THE MISSISSIPPI .-- The Memphis Appeal

It is now a foregone conclusion that, sooner or later our noble Mississippi will be under the control of the vandals from its source to the delta. Federal gunboats and transports will ply between Memphis and New Orleans, and the hated stars and stripes will wave vauntingly before the eyes of men who have sworn never again to live beneath its folds. Under these circumstances, the question naturally comes home to every heart, " What are we to do?" We say unhesitatingly -defend the Mississippi. Make every tree, stump, ditch, and covert, a lair for long rifles and sharpshooters .-Line the banks, gather upon the bends, and cluster in the tree tops. Pick off the pilots. Sight every living object on board gunboats and transports. Make the

river a gauntlet of fire and a path of terror. Move from point to point as individuals or in squads be unceasing in your vigilance; carry your own provisions, and let every day, every hour, every mile, be the witness of the invincible determination of the Southern people never to rest an arm while bloody work remains to be done. Iron-clad gunboats may resist your efforts. but wooden transports, filled with men, are in your power. If there are none on board but the crew, a few brave hearts may capture some of these, and appropriate their rich supplies. You may inflict an incalculable amount of damage by thus establishing an effectual blockade of the river. The designs which the enemy have entertained in securing its possession will be frustrated, and the recent achievements at New Orleans be made as much a blessing to us as it may prove a curse

The Regular Line from Charleston to Nassau, N. F. The Philadelphia Inquirer has the following under the above caption :

The most so is that describing the extent and manner in which our rebels manage to deal with the outside world.— Much of it is through that same port of Nassau. between which and the rebel coast a vessel plies almost daily, seventeen having arrived there from March 11th to April 11th, fourteen of them—three steamers and eleven scaooners. from Charleston alone! These are mostly freighted with cotton, and consigned mainly to H. Adderly & Co., and the rest to Sawyer & Menendez. The latter seems to be an Anrecruiting in New Orleans, and the poor will soon be star-ving.

The enemy sent a force up to Bonnet Carrie, who marched pretend to be owners of all the rebel steamers running to Vassau; sometimes temporarily sell one of them to penni less boys; and as the vesse's often change their flags, and

little excitement yet manifested.

The Flag of truce officers who saw late Northern papers, say they are filled with the most extravagant exultations at the present aspect of affairs.

ance of neutrality?

It seems singular that of all Southern ports vessels enter and leave most frequently is that of Charleston, which is meant by Government and believed by some citizens to be strictly blockaded. It has its main channel obstructed by the sunken stone fleet, and over the rest a considerable squadron mounts constant guard, with officers known to be The Evacuation of Borfolk.

Just as we expected, the traitor Byers, who stole the Confederate steamer A. J. White, and went over to the enemy on Thursday, communicated such information to General Wool, as to precipitate the occupancy of Norfolk by the Yankees and hasten its abandonment by our interesting than authentic reports of the battles in troops. On Friday, the enemy landed a heavy body of therefore publish the following statement of the great troops variously estimated at from five to seven thouswas engaged in the battle, and who gives several particulars not yet published. The statement will, no at Cadets of this city, thribble quicked towards the old borough, and made a very narrow escape. It is said Our city was much enlivened on Saturday evening that when we burnt Indian Poll Creek Bridge, across horsemen flying beyond the reach of our guns.

Midshipman Washington was on the Confederate It is believed that all of our troops, arms, ammun guaboat Jackson, and engaged in the fight from the tion, quartermaster's and commissary's stores were sately world us with the following brief statement of facts, less at the Gosport Navy Yard has been immense. An tain, notwithstanding the counter statements made by estimates the loss there at six millions or more. A large persons connected with the Navy, but who were not in quantity of very valuable machinery, and some \$200,000 The Confederate fleet consisted of 12 gunboats, 1 iron buildings that could be destroyed, were fired and conworth of copper have been left to the enemy. All the forts, for some weeks, and was there, out of sight, pro-tected by a point of timbered land during the week's was blown up. This Dock is said to have cost

On Thursday morning the 24th of April, at 3½
clock, the Federal fleet steamed up the river, and openwhich had just been completed, and received their armathan it well knows what to do with, and desires to give

The Twelfth Virginia Regiment was the last to leave from there marched a distance of 26 miles to Suffolk. The troops on Craney Island are supposed to be safe, but we have been unable to hear from them. There were two companies in that garrison from this place-Capt. Lewellen's and Capt. Camp's-and their friends yesterday very naturally felt and expressed much aniety as to their fate. It is stated that the water between the enemy's vessels mostly anchored above the forts, and Island and the mainland in the rear, is fordable at low

tide. If so, they have escaped, but the loss of their baggage, etc., is inevitable. It is generally believed by the few civilians who did get off, that not more than 100 males outside of the army, bave left Norfolk. Many females have left since it became known that the city was to be abandoned to the tender mercies of the Lincolnites, and a large number who desired to leave, still remain because of their inability to get away. Soldiers inform us that when they passed through Norfolk, Saturday morning, they were verywhere met by groups of ladies, who with tears in

heir eyes, implored their protection Strange to say, our authorities decided very suddenly o evacuate the place, but gave the people no information of the fact; and stranger still, they first sent the greater portion of the troops away, and then commenced to move the valuables. Common sense would have suggested that our troops be retained to hold and defend the place until every article of value had been removed. West Point" thought differently, however, and hence the brilliant, but very precipitate departure.

It is the opinion of nine out of every ten men of orwas heroic in the extreme—that there was no flinching dinary mind, that Norfolk could have been held for the new iron-clad City of Richmond in Albemarle He states that during Thursday night and Friday Sound, harressing and destroying Burnside's flet; and men, defeating and cutting to pieces such Yankee Gen- found among us so vile, low or degraded as to lower her thinks the quantity of cotton burned is xaggerated by erals as Rono with 3000 or 4,000; while our gallant private places. He bestows the highest praise on Gen. and McClellans in Yanke- land, could not have taken the Lovell, and says his evacuation of New Orleans was a place. This is the opinion of common sense men - men ments, save the abandonment of the fairest portions of Virginia and N. U., to the depredations and outrages of a foe more unscrupulous and relentless than were the Goths and Vandals." Military "science" has thought otherwise, and as " military science " is supreme, common sense must hide its distinguished head, and submit without the expression of an opinion.

[From the Savannah Pepublican, May 12.]

York Herald and Tribune of the 6th instant. They long will they remain idle spectators of such a scene? contain numerous extracts from Southern papers-Sa- The powers of Europe will see that there is no sentivannah papers to the 1st, Charleston to the 29th, Rich- ment of regard for the old flag-that we despise the mond and Petersburg to the 3d. The Yankes glorify race, and when we withhold or destroy our property, greatly over the late Union victories, which have caused they will find that Unionism is dead forever. stocks to go up to a higher point than at any time since the commencement of the war. They seem to consider the rebellion pretty well crushed out, especially since the evacuation of Yorktown, over which they glorify no little. McClellan gives two despatches on this event,

which we copy below. The Tribune contains correspondence and telegrams from Yorkto en, giving accounts of a battle near Wil- been engaged in various important duties of State .liamsburg with our cavalry, on the 3d, which they fought with artillery, and drove the rebels back through Williamsburg. Much would have been done but for want of infantry. The Tribune says "the engagement was hot and desperate whilst it lasted, and attended with considerable loss in some of the bravest of the national officers." Capt. Frank Lee, of the Third was an ambassador. He gained the favor of Alexan-Elorida Infantry, is mentioned among the prisoners taken by the Federals, who numbered twenty-five.

cotton, sugar and molasses were captured at New Or- woman, neither young nor handsome, but who had

peen sent to Fort Lafayette. J. Napoleon Seerman, an Austrian refugee, 70 years of age, has been made a Federal Brigadier, and will be

attached to Gen. Hunter's command. The Confederate force in the Peninsula is set down at less than 70,000, and it was thought no great battle would be fought at Williamsburg, as the rebels were thoroughly demoralized; 5,000 of Magrader's men had threatened to lay down their arms, for want of some-

We annex McClellan's dispatches from Yorktown and will give further extrac's in our next. DISPATCHES FROM M'CLELLAN.

HEADQUARTERS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,) May 4, 1862-7, P. M. To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War SIR: Our cavalry and horse artillery came up with the enemy's rear guard in their intrenchments about two miles this side of Williamsburg. A brisk fire ensued Just as my Aid left, Smith's division of infantry arrived on the ground, and I presume, carried his works, though I have not yet heard. The enemy's rear is strong, but I have force enough up there to answer all

purposes. We have thus far 71 heavy guns, and large amounts of tents, ammunition, &c. All along the lines their works prove to have been most formidable, and I am now fully satisfied of the correctness of the course I have pursued. The success is brilliant, and you may rest assured that its effects will be of the greatest impor-

There shall be no delay in following up the rebels. The rebels have been guilty of the most murderous and FEDERAL GUNBOATS ABOVE CITY POINT.

RICHMOND, VA., May 13th, 12 midnight.

Four gunboats are coming up James river. The flag of truce steamer which took down Yankee prisoners to Newport's News, returned this afternoon. She passed the gunboats, including the Monitor, now this side of City Point.

Much uneasiness prevails here, but there has been very little excitement yet manifested.

yet the lawful ownership must be sworn to, they must often commit perjury or suborn it. The steamer Southwick, frem Liverpool, arrived there lately with goods for the rebels have been guilty of the most murderous and barbarous conduct, in placing torpedees within the abandance with the abandance with the abandance works, near wells and springs, and near flag staffs, and was consigned to that figure. The Neshville, now, alast the index works, near wells and springs, and near flag staffs, and was consigned to that figure the lawful ownership must be sworn to, they must often barbarous conduct, in placing torpedees within the abandance works, near wells and springs, and near flag staffs, and was consigned to that figure the lawful ownership must be sworn to, they must often barbarous conduct, in placing torpedees within the abandance works, near wells and springs, and near flag staffs, and was consigned to that figure the lavely with goods for the rebels have been guilty of the most murderous and barbarous conduct, in placing torpedees within the abandance works, near wells and springs, and near flag staffs, and was consigned to that figure to be a clerk of the most murderous and barbarous conduct, in placing to predees within the abandance works, near wells and springs, and near flag staffs, and was consigned to that figure to be a clerk of the most murderous and barbarous conduct, in placing to predees within the abandance works, near wells and springs, and near flag staffs, and was consigned to that figure to be a clerk of the most murderous and barbarous conduct, in placing to predees within the abandance works, near wells and spr this manner-some four or five killed, and perhaps a beavy upply to our Southern markets.-C. Courier.

G. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General, HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

Monday, May 5, 11:30, A. M. To the Hon. E. M. Staunton, Secretary of War: CORINTH.—SKIRMISH ON ELK RIVER, TENN.

MOBILE, May 13th, 1862.

A special dispatch to the Advertiser, dated Corinth, May 12th, says that the enemy are drawing nearer to our right, centre and left, as if for a general advance upon our position. The weather is dry and hot.

The weather is dry and hot.

On the 9th inst., Col. Woodward, with the first Kentucky cavalry and a detachment of Texas Rangers, attacked the control of the control of the state of small craft. Will the Department and this series of cavalry and a detachment of Texas Rangers, attacked the control of the

are also four magazines, which have not yet been exam ined. This does not include the game left at Gloucest Point and their other works to our left.

G. B. Mc LELLAN, Major-General.

cClellan's Report of our Evacuation of York [OFFICIAL DISPATCHES] WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 4-1230

P. M.—The tollowing highly important as is just received from Fortress Monroe:

SECOND DISPATCH] HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

May 4, 9 A. M. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—"We have the ramparts of the enemy. We have his guns ammunition, camp equipage, etc., and hold the entire line of his works, which the engineers report as being

very strong.

"I have thrown all my cavalry and horse artillery in pursuit, supported by infantry. "I move Franklin, and as much more as I can transport by water, up to West Point to-day. No time

shall be lost. "The gunboats have gone up York river. "I omitted to state that Gloucester is also in our

" I shall push the enemy to the wall. "G. B. McCLELLAN, Major General."

From the Jackson Mississippian. A Document of Vital Importance. The reader will find in another column a letter from Col. W. T. Withers of this city, and also a letter sent to him through a private messenger by the citizens of New Orleans, advising the planters along the river to burn their cotton. It is of great importance and we it is the will of Him who deeth all things well. We would New Orleans, advising the planters along the river to burn their cotton. It is of great importance, and we need not urge our exchanges throughout the South to

give it publicity. We MUST destroy the cotton in dan-ger of capture by the enemy. The man who would old on to his cotton now, and subject it to capture, or by his cousent, allow it to be used a medium of restoring commerce shows that he loves money more than his licerties. Burn the cotton and plant corn. AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

HEADQUARTERS LIGHT ARTILLERY REG., Camp of Instruction near Jackson, May 2, 1862.

Editor Mississippian: Enclose I send you a com-nunication which I received last night from New Orleans, by a special messenger. It is a document that should command the attention of every cotton planter and true patriot in the South. It is the deliberate expression of probably the largest, wealthiest, and most offuential class of the citizens of New Orleans. The advice they give necessarily impoverishes themselves, but with a devotion that rivals that of the patriots of the revolution, they prefer being beggars rather than slaves.

No typer sentiment was ever uttered than that "it to be recommended by the classes."

Figgs sell from carts at 25 to 30 cents per dozen.
FLOUR—Is in moderate request, and there is only a small stock on market. We quote at \$12 to \$12 25 for superfine, and \$12 25 to \$12 50 per bbl. for family, as in quantity.

LARD sells at 24 to 25 cents per lb.

Molasses—Is scarce, and New Orleans sells at \$1 50 to advice they give necessarily impoverishes themselves, but with a devotion that rivals that of the patriots of

commerce is once revived by our enemies we are enslaved forever." Let the blazing fires from thousands of plantations admonish the Yankees and the world, that commerce is dead, until our liberties are established and our beloved Confederacy has taken her stand among the

nations of the earth. For reasons that will be manifest to all, there are no signatures to the enclosed document. Those who prepared it are among the truest sons of the South, and they desire that it shall be published in every paper in the Confederacy. Funds are provided to pay for it, if required as an advertisement. I mention this fact merely to show the zeal and devotion of the patriots who prepared the document, for I fe I sure that every paper in the South will gladly lend their aid to give circulation to this stirring appeal from our brethren who are now for the present und r the heel of the despot. "

Respectfully yours, W.M. T. WITHERS.

TO COTTON PLANTERS. New Orleans has fallen! not degraded or enslaved. but yielding to armed ships with guns leveled at the home of our d fe seless wives and children—the es-

National ers gnia. We have yielded to brute force but for the moment. It becomes now the duty of all planters to display more than ever their patriotism and devotion to their country. They have sealed that devotion upon the battle field. Now let us fight our enemies, as well by burning and destroying every bale of cotton upon the

river or rivers liable to capture, as well as refusing to ever ship or sell a bale of cotton until peace is declared and our nationality is fixed. Let their conquest be a barren one.

The merchant fleets of Europe and of Yankeedom will soon be bringing their riches among us to trade with us, expecting an exchange-of cotton—if commerce is once revived, we are enslaved forever. Let Europe howl at the waste the barbarity of the North will have river or rivers liable to capture, as well as relusing ever ship or sell a bale of cotton until peace is declared ever ship or sell a bale of cotton until peace is declared. Let their conquest be a howl at the waste the barbarity of the North will have brought upon the country. The United States Government has promised renewed trade to the World so soon as our ports are opened. If we are true to ouron Saturday last, for an answer to their communication selves, there will be no trade, and the countless millions of the day previous, we are in possession of the New of foreign products will be without purchasers. How

Death of Count Nesselrode. The death of the distinguished Russian statesman and diplomatist, Nesselrede, is announced. He had reached the great age of 82 years, and from his early manhood up to within a few years of his death, had He was of a Russo German family, and was born on board a kussian frigate in the port of Lisbon, and baptized in the Protestant faith on board an English ship.- He began his career in the military service, but in early life became attached to the various embassies of his father, who, as well as his grand ather, der by the brillant style of his diplomatic compositions and receieved from him an appointment in the min, A dispatch from St. Louis says large quantities of istry of foreign affairs in St. Petersburg. He married a grown rich by speculating and smuggling. He was The officers and men of the steamer Ella Warley have intrusted with the micistry of foreign affairs en second after the rupture with Napoleon in 1812; and from that time he controled the relations of Russia with

foreign countries. In the night of March 31, 1814, he signed the capit ulation of Paris, wheh put an end to the wars of the first French empire; and 42 years afterwards he retired from public service after the signing of the treaty of peace in Paris, March 30, 1856, which terminated the war with Napoleon III and his allies. At the Congress of Vienna, and the formation of the holy alliance ne was the leading spirit, and he assumed for Russia that attitude of superiority which has since given to Russian State craft such a distinguished position in the diplomatic world. He exerted himself to obtain a reduction of the enermous fines imposed upon France after Warterloo, and Louis XVIII and Richelien showed their gratitude by passing into his hands an immense amount of money, which made him one of the richest men in France.

His flock of sheep amounted to over 150,000, and his ersonal property was reported as almost fabulaus.-After the death of Alexander, Nesselrode continued to enjoy the confidence of the Czar Nicholas, and he was promoted to the rank of chancelor of the empire. His emoluments from his various offices became enormous; and he was relieved from his duties in 1856, overburdened with wealth, years and honor. He was lambus for bis skill in cooking and for inventing new dishes, as for instance the pudding a la Nesselrode. What of his time was not employed in the heavy duties of diplomacy was passed in the more delightful occupation of cookery In politics he was an absolutist.

A friend, direct from the interior of the State, brings is the gratitying intelligence of the abundant increase of the provision crops. Wheat and other grain have been unusually successful, and promise an ample and

A man getting out of an omnibus, a few days ago nade use of the two rows of knees as lanis ers to steady himself, at which the ladies took offence, and one of them said aloud, " A perfect savage !" " True said a wag in side, " te belongs to the Paw-nee tribe."

TO THE VUTERS OF BLADER COURTY. TOU are requested to hold District Meetings the the County of Bladen, on the second Saturday in June next, and appoint Delegates to a County Convention, to be held at Elizabethtown on the following (the third) Saturday in June, for the purpose of selecting some suitable candidate to represent the County in the next House of Representatives, and also to appoint delegates to a Senatorial District Convention to nominate a candidate for the next Senate. MANY VOTERS.

Bladen county, May 10th, 1862.

Translent Advertising In future we shall require PAYMENT IN ADVANCE on all transient advertisements. This rule will not be departed from in any case. Persons sending advertisements to this office, will please send the amount they wish to invest in same, or they will not appear in our paper. Our terms are on the first page of the paper, and can be easily seen. We have to pay cash for everything we buy, and must exact it rom others.

DIED.

In this town, on the 4th inst, of typhoid fever, MR. HI-RAM SPOONER, aged 42 years. He leaves a large family to mourn his loss.

In Brunswick county on the 8th inst., at the residence of his father, W. R. Penny, R. M. PENNY, aged 15 years and

o'clock, P. M., at the residence of his son in-law, Wm. Usher. Esq., WILLIAM J. LOVE, aged 75 years and 3 months, a native resident of the town of Wilmington.

In Duplin county, on the morning of the 11th instant, CATHERINE ELIZA WILLIAMS, eldest daughter of Bryan

and Nancy Williams, aged 15 years.

The deccased was beloved for her many virtues. She possessed a mild, gentle and lovely disposition. Patient, kind and cheerful, she was always ready and even anxious offer to the bereaved parents and family our sincere sym-pathies and condolence in this their great affliction and Com_.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKETS, MAY 14. BEEF CATTLE-Are scarce and in demand. We quote on

the hoof at 10 to 15 cents per lb., according to quality.

BEESWAX sells at 20 cents per lb.

BACON—Is in light supply, and only small lots are being brought to market. We quote at 26 to 27 cents for hog round, and 28 to 30 cents per lb. for hams.

BUTTER—Is in demand, and but little coming in. We conte at 50 to 75 cents per lb.

Quote at 60 to 75 cents per lb., as in quantity.

COFFEE—Cuba 70 to 75 cents per lb., as in quantity.

CANDLES—Tallow sell at 35 cents per lb.

CORN MEAL—Has advanced a shade, and sells from the granaries at \$1 20 per bushel.

CORN—Stock light, and demand fair. Small sales at \$1 10 per bushel. FGGs sell from carts at 25 to 30 cents per dozen.

\$1 75 per gallon.
Os ABURGS—28 to 30 cents per yard.

OSNABURGS—28 to 30 cents per yard.
OIL—cells at \$1 per gallon for pea nut.
PEAS—Cow are in demand at \$1 10 per bushel.
PEA NUTS—Are in demand, and only small lots coming in. We quote at \$1 60 to \$1 65 per bushel.
RICE—clean sells at \$\frac{3}{2}\$ to \$4\frac{1}{2}\$ cents per lb.. as in quality.
SUGAR—None in first hands. We quote brown at 30 cis., and clarified at 33 cents per lb.

SALT—Is in light stock, and makers are unable to supply the demand. We quote Sound made at \$10 per bushel.
SHEETING—27 to 24 cents per yard.
YARN—Is in demand, and the market is nearly bare. We quote Nos. 6 to 10 at 45 to 50 cents per lb.

TALLOW—Sells at 20 to 22 cents per lb. FAYETTEVILLE, May 12 .- Beef Cattle-In demand. Bacon 24½. Beeswax 22½ cents. Corn 1 15 to 1 20.

Cotton—Sales at 8 50 to 8 75. Cotton Yarns \$2; 4 4 Sheetings 25 by the bale; 3-4 Shirt-Cotton Bagging-30 cts.

andles-Favetteville mould 35. Flour - Large quantity on market - Family 10 50, Super Hides-Dry 20; green 8. Iron—Swedes 15 to 10 by the quantity. Irish Potatoes—1 50 to 2 50 per bushel. Molasses—N. O. 1 75 by the bbl. Nails \$15 to \$ 6 per keg. Rye 2 50. (Jats 65

Rice—44 to 44 cts by the cask. Sugars 25 to 3). Salt- Light stock on hand; sells at \$3 to \$9 per bushel. Spirits-Peach Brandy \$3; N. C. Apple 2 50; Whiskey 50 to 1 75 Spirits Turpentine 17}. Tallow 224. Wool-Unwashed, 30 to 40

\$25 for either of them. Address EDWARD McPHERSON, Wilmington, N. C. 209-3t-38-1t* PAPER! PAPER!

REAMS Superior Fools Cap;
Letter Paper.
May 8.

At KELLY'S Book Store. STOCKHOLDERS MEETING. THE ADJOURNED Tenth Annual Meeting of the Stock-holders of the Wilmington and Jopsail cound Plank Road Company, will be held in my office in the town of Wilmington, on Monday, the 19th day of May, inst.

Sec'y & Treas. May 12th, 1862 MILITARY GOODS. NAPSACKS in variety at

WILSON'S.

WILSON'S.

AVERSACKS in variety at WILSON'S. WILSON'S. . GUN AND PISTOL CAP BOXES at WILSON'S. DAYONET AND SWORD SCABBARDS at WILSON'S.

WILSON'S. DOWDER FLASKS AND SHOT BAGS, &c., &c., at JAMES WILSON'S Oil, Leather, Saddlery, Trunk and Harness Establishment, THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF STOKLEY & OLDHAM

DISTOL AND KNIFE SHEATHS at

YUN SLINGS at

was dissolved by mutual consent, on the first day of January, 1862. Alex. Oldham having purchased the entire property and assets of the concern, will settle all claims. property and assets of the content, and is authorized to receive all dues. ALEX. OLDHAM. Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 15th, 1862

BUSINESS NOTICE.
S SUCCESSOR TO STOKLEY & OLDHAM, the Subscriber proposes to continue the same business, at the places,—office on South Water Street, and Cape Fear same places,—office on South Water Street, and Cape Formand Flour Mills, on North Water Street, near Bishop's Hotel,—and hopes to merit an increase of that patronage and confidence, so liberally bestowed upon the late firm.

ALEX. OLDHAM.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 15th, 1862 OVERSKER WANTED. TO TAKE CHARGE OF A FARM in Robeson county.

O. G. PARSLEY & CO. Apply to May 12, 1861

of the capacity of about 500 barrels. Address JAMES WILSON, May 12th, 1862-d&w WANTED, WANTED,

NE HUNDRED SHEEP SKINS, with thick wool on same, to cover Sponges for Cannon, for the use of the Government. Any number will be received, and the highest price paid for them.

HART & Balley.

April 24, 1862.

ENVELOPES. 75.000 OF AN EXCELLENT QUALITY, from May 8. At KELLEY'S Book Store.

BATTALION OF CAVALRY. THE Secretary of War has authorized the undersigned to enlist Volunteers and to muster them into service singly and by Companies, for three years or the war, to be organized as soon as a sufficient number of Companies are mustered; into a Battalion of Cavalry, electing Field officers."

Every man who wishes to enlist must have a good ser-Every man who wishes to enist must have a good services lie horse, for the use and risk of which 40 cents per day will be allowed, and if killed in battle will be paid for. Arms and equipments will be furnished by the Government so soon as they can be had; every man, however, is requested to furnish his own horse equipments and a double barrelled gun, and his arms and equipments will be paid for if year and managerian and substitute by the said

barrelled gun, and no are are sold and valuation by the profor, if required, upon inspection and valuation by the proper officer.
So soon as one Company is mustered a place of rendesvous will be appointed. A Company will consist of at least
vous will be appointed. A Company will consist of at least
ax'y privates. For self and horse \$24 per month will be
pa d. \$100 bounty.

My address is Richlands, Onslow county, N. C.

LOTT W. HUMPHREY.

186234-16

IN GOOD SAILING ORDER, a well built vessel

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1862.

THE LATEST NEWS from all points leaves things in a bout the most unsatisfactory position that they could possibly occupy. A combat of some magnitude is reported in the Peninsula, where our rear-guard repulsed the enemy with considerable loss on Monday, near Williamsburg, the report closing, however, with the intimation that the enemy were again pressing forward. Our troops evidently had not fallen back to the line agreed upon, hence the combat of Monday was merely intended to arrest the enemy's advance until the majerial of our army could be quietly removed to the selected position. That position will be on a line which will render useless the enemy's gun-boats. We take it for granted, that beyond that line no retreat will be made voluntarily,-. The Richmond Enquirer, which seems to occupy a semi-efficial position, uses the following lunguage, evidently by authority:

But we are gratified to say that the time has come when for the future at least we all shall be sgreed. All voluntary falling back has ended, and the fighting has commenced. What the enemy gains henceforth he gains by the bayonet. What we can wan from him we will have. We will breat his columns and persue him into his own country if God shall prosper our arms. Strike!—strike often, strike hard strike at every opportunity—is henceforth the rule. Vigi ctivity, enterprise, daring, are, we trust, to be in

At Corinth all was reported to be quiet on Monday The enemy falling back from Farmington in our front appeared willing to fall upon our flark. It would also seem that the re-occupation of Tasbumbia and Decatur paned by some dashing exploits. Col. Scott e Tennessee River on the 3d, and attacked sev eral hundred Federals next day at Athens, Ala. Th Alabama Road was captured, with all the enemy's tent and camp equippage, and a number of wagons and arms,

To Indian Creek depot, being the depot next north of Athers, a company under Captain Feadon proceeded locomotive was also destroyed. A skirmish occurred o

being of the treason of Mr. Resposs, the late mayor of Washington, N. C., than if he had been taken in fla grante delictu .- in the very act, and the true people of e State can have, and do have very little sympath with the whining Jeremieds indulged in over the injure d from the eyes of sundry delegates, who know braham's people get in, they will take all, a they have done from every true man in a part of Oas-

This tearful, heartful sympathy for traitors, is some

say it, is not for us to say. Under usual ch-

Superioration and Prayer will again be had on tomorrow (Friday) week, to implore the blessings of the Almighty upon our armies who are now going farther to meet the invaders of our soil. Probably they may from Gen. Johnste have met them a little scener than the day of Prayer, tion of the fight."

chesen to fill the vacancy of Junior Second Lieutenant, occasioned by the premotion of Capt. Savage and Lieut.

ment on the railroad at Wilson, but we think the real object is simply to plunder and annoy the people and injure that section of country by interfering with plant. ing, thus hoping to embarrass our cause by diminishing our supplies .- Daily Journal, 8th inst.

President Davis, by Proclamation, having recommended the observance of Friday, the 16th instant, as a day of Supplication and Prayer, Bishop Atkinson of the 9th inst.: this State has issued the following:

pointed by the President of the Confederale States, to be observed as a day of general supplication and prayer. The opening scatences to be those from Joel, 2d

Instead of the " Vehite," the Anthem for Ash Wed nesday is to be used. The proper Psalms are the 6th, the 142d and the

The 1st Lesson is the 59th chapter of Isaiah

The 2d Lesson is St. Luke, 12th chapter. The Litany will be said entire, including what is

called the Lesser Litany.

The following Prayer will be said as the Collect for

O, most Glorious and Gracious Lord God, the Lord of Hosts, mighty in power, and of majesty incomprehensible; who art a strong tower of defence to all who flee to Thee for succor, we, Thy suppliant people, now beseech Thee to save and deliver our afflicted country in this her day of sorrow and trial. Rebuke the pride and which exploded in the vicinity.

THE AFFAIR AT WILLIAMSBURG Seems to have been indeed a decided Confederate success, so far as it went It went to prove what has been denbted in this war, and that is the fighting power of cavalry; at less Stuart's cavalry are reported as making a most splendid charge. In speaking of the fighting power of cavalry we do not mean to reflect upon the individual valor of the men ; but, partly owing to the nature of the ground. and partly to the habits of the country, cavalry had

The report of a fight going on at Barhamsville, some ast. thirteen miles West of Williamsburg, seems to be confirmed. It is not so easy to get news from the Peninsula as might be supposed. We have the best hopes, ard all the assurance that can be felt in an issue still subject to the chances of war. Still. s the combat thickens, we months of the year.

The news from Corinth still continues unsatisfactory. advance upon Beauregare, who is quite at home in his entrenchments, and does not care for waiving the advantage of position. Halleck's troops are suffering a Part of the prisiners had been transferred to Camp great deal from sickness. So no doubt are Beauregard's, Chase, previous to our arrival, and the efficer who ac but in a much less degree than the enemy, as they are better acclimated. According to all probable calcula-

contest every inch that the enemy tries to advance on,

anything, the defence of Savannah will be desperate.

The News.

From Coilnth .- The Ball Opened.

Beauregard moved out of his entrenchments on yesterday, and attacked the enemy in his position. At last accounts the Federals were reported retreating, and that s will concusee our struggling and em-counts the Federals were reported retreating, and that comment and country in the interests of our forces were pressing forward. We hope and trust a way which, in usual times, would en-

Ger, Jackson Victorious. From the Valley of Virginia we have the most gratiwe might scout it, as our cotemporaries do. fying intelligence. Gen. Jackson gained a a most imive it as we get it, hoping that it is not so, point we wish to say nothing against Mr. day. When we can get them in the woods the day is sure to be constituted our arms with victory at McDowell's "

There are any number of reports relative to affairs in the Peninsula and on the James river. So far as regards the reported fight to Barhamsville, on Wednesin whom we had and still have the utmost day, the Richmond papers allude to it with apparent confidence. We, however, are inclined to believe there is no foundation for the report. The following dispatch, in reply to one we sent, was received at nine o'clock last

> "RICHMOND, VA., May 9th .- No accounts of the fight at Barhamsville received bere. Official letters from Gen. Johnston, dated this morning, make no men-

The Petersburg Express pronounces the report a members of Company D. 3d Regiment N. C. Troops. six months." A few examples made of the originators of such reports, would no doubt have quite a solutary

> The news from the Peninsula is very much mixed up and unsatisfactory. The Express of the 9th says: "There is a rumor that the Yankees were landing forces the Tar River, a force of three thousand distance of some eighteen or twenty miles, and take possession of Soffok. It is proper that we should state this

It is probable McCiellan may make a move as above Register says that rews reached that city on indicated. If he intended to follow up our forces in the ing that the Yankees had landed a con-Peninsula, the fight on Monday seems to have checked him. A few days more we presume, will show some-

my's Gunboats had ascended the James river as high up as City Point, on yesterday morning. The telegraph makes no mention of it; in fact, we have received noththan published in yesterday's Journal. We may get mor afresh, and, forgetting all of the unhappy past but something further before we go to press.

We clip the following from the Norfolk Day Book of

Operations in Hampton Roads Yesterday.

Onite an exciting time was witnessed vesterday in ou ity. At an early hour during the morning the sound of large guns came booming up from the direction of James River, which continued for several hours. Every one was anxious to know what was going on, and many of our citizens flocked to Town Point to get the best view they could of anything that might heave in eight. Nothing definite, however, could be found out. It was generally con ceded, from the fact of three federal gunboats having parsed chapter, and 13th verse; and Daniel, 9th chapter, 9th up James River in the morning, that they were shelling one and 10th verses. At a later hour in the day, about 12 o'clock, the bem pardment of Sewell's Point commenced. We learn the nemy had two frigates, three gunboats and two iron clad atteries engaged in this work, and they continued with

patteries engaged in this wors, and they come which was great energy for several hours until the Virginia, which was great energy for several hours until the Virginia, which was earn that as soon as she turned the point at rancy Island he whole federal fleet best a hasty retreat back to Old Point, not caring to encounter this object of their greatest bardment, as heavy as it was, done the works there no harm whatever. There were none of our men killed, though Lieut. Wallace of the Norfolk County Jackson Greys, re-ceived a slight would in the ankle, and private Cooper of

this her day of sorrow and trial. Reduke the pride and malice of her enemies. Give, in increasing measure, Righteousness and Wisdom to our Rulers; strength and success to our Armies; Faith and Fertitude, and devont obedience to all cur people. Restore to us speedily, O Gcd, the blessings of Peace, and make it appear that Thou art our Saviour and mighty Deliverer, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

This reported that the steam-tog A. J. White, Captain Tobias, was sent from the city early yeaterday morning to bring up a schooner on which a 11 inch Columbiad had been shipped; and instead of doing so, the captain ran his boat over to Old Point, and gave information probably that our forces were evacuating Sewell's Point. Tobias, we learn, is a Northern man, and has been in charge of the White ever since the war began. The White belonged to the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company.

It appears the report that three thousand Yankes season, a fire broke out which reduced the bu had arrived at Greenville, Pitt county, on Monday or rains, and consumed an immense amount of pork, &c. not been trained to act in large bodies and depend soly Tuesday last, turns out to be an error. It probably Well, fires in those days were of too frequent occurrence, originated from the landing of some two or four hundred as shock and impetus of originated from the landing of some two or four hundred as shock and impetus of ded of Burnside's forces at Washington, on Sunday dark suspicious of the few came out in black relief. It

For the Journal. Personal Experiences in Lincolnd m Generally speaking, the Regulars did not seem to en ter heartily into this Lincoln war, and we heard many cannot but feel anxious and more or less excited. The of them express their distaste of it; and others, who month of May promises to reveal more than all the past were of what is called, the P. P. P., or permanent post party, rejoiced that their duties did not call them to the field; for some were old campaigners with John son, Beauregard, Bragg and Pillow. Recruiting for Nobody has been fighting much. The enemy will not the regulars was a very up-bill business, and during our stay only one man was obtained, and he was caught in New York City. These old soldiers ridicaled such commanders as McClellan, Butler, Sickles, et id genus omne companied the guard informed us that the military prison at that place was not better than a cattle pen. and filthy beyond conception, as well as exposed to the tions, the armics ought to have engaged a week ago, weather. We were very impatient of our detention and certainly ought to do so, at farthest by Sunday or here, and our quarters being so limited we spent at least Monday; but as the calculations of outsiders, have a third of the time in pacing up and down, across and stonday; but as the calculations of outsiders have around our cell; many and many a mile we measured on failed so far, we do not see why they may not fail farthose dingy boards. Our friends in Cincinnati were ther. There may not be a battle soon at Corinth, but daily beseiging the U. S. Commissioner for an examiwe still think there will be a battle within a few days. nation or a release; at last, one day early in December, Corinth may accelerate the Peninsula, or the Peninsula, of the Peninsula, of the Peninsula, or the Peninsula, of the alleged charges, he would dismiss the la may hasten Corinth, or Stenewall Jackson's movenents may precipitate both. It is evident that the call, the officer of the day, Lieut. Stetson, a son of Stet-Confederate government at last stands at bay, and will son of the Astor House, New York, informed us that Major Eddy desired him tol say that we were at liberty to go when we pleased; and that is now, we answered nd will grasp every inch and improve every advantage for altho' under the circums ances worse might have that our soldiers may gain. The semi-efficial declara happened to us, still, the guard-house of Newport Garion of the Richmond Enquirer is less bembestic than rison was not such an attractive place that we should that of McClellan, when that commander assured his soldiers that they had made their last retreat and suffer-dual farewell; and young Stetson hoped we might meet ed their last defeat; but it is equally positive, as it says under happier anspices. Grass did not grow at our that we have made our last voluntary retreat. Our heels in quitting Newport. In Cincinnati we had an own impression is that our army of the Peninsula has attack of inflamation of the lungs, consequent on our im-Friday at Elk River, Tenn., in which the enemy lost 12, already arrived at the ground upon which it has been prisonment and exposure. There are many true Southern men here. Some of them have been much annoyed. determined to stand the bezard of the die, and as Mc- A friend of ours, a Mr. H_, a wholesale dauggist, Olellan is apparently determined to push forward his had his warehouse besinged by a mob of several hundvance, he may be accommodated with a fight at any dred, who came, as they said, to clean him out. Our friend, well armed, appeared at the second s'ory window. moment, even if it is not already progressing. We look which he threw up, and after a short address; told them for stirring news at any time. God defend the right! that the first man who dared to enter his premises, he From Mobile and Savannah we are without informa- would shoot down like a dog. "I cannot," said he, tion of a decisive or very important character. It is to be questioned whether the Forjs at Mobile can keep out the fleet that forced its way past those at New order. He met the ringle ader shortly afterwards on Orleans. By the way, the Forts at New Orleans were 3d street, and so punished bim that he was, up to the not taken, and might not have been but for the mutiny of the men. The Mobile Forts will not be reduced so house in Dayton and burnt it, while he was calmly adast as Pulaski and Macon, as land batteries cannot be dressing the insensate rabble. When we passed through and it is our sincere hope that our former acquaintance rected against them. At Savannah the enemy is re- Cincinnati in Jane and July, it was comparatively a onnoitering, apparently with a view to an early move- safe place for even a Southern man, if he did not ment. If published resolves and manifestoes amount to ment. If published resolves and manifestoes amount to ment. and into Nashville every thing that money could buy; then was the fraternal season, when Southern men were esteemed and valued highly, because the Nashville road was yet open; the stars and stripes they became frantic in their loyalty, bitter in their detruth; to know the worst, and provide for it. nunciation of Southern rights, and remorseless in their exhibited in every city of the North and West, immediately on the stoppage of trade; they were stung to by the past I wish to know what there has been in the the quick-the only tender spot was touched-and those who in peace were the warment friends to the South, in war became their bitterest and most implacable enemies. The great cities and centres of commerce must do or die. Consanguinity and friendship, patriotism and justice were to them but synonymes of trade. There never was a more egregious blunder committed than the defensive war policy of our rulers; never a more false and delusive estimate of human character than that which supervened to Lincoln's war message, when it was given out that there was a strong Southern party in the North, especially in New York city, who, necessary, would fight for the South rather than see her coerced. It verily appears as if it had been a delusion of the evil one, permitted to humble, by its bitter kings resort. I ask gentlemen, sir, what means this for good to them that put their trust in Him alone .thing in support of our pretensions, or had the smallest are sent over to bind and rivet upon us those chains, shadow of a title to be treated otherwise than we were great canard—and very justly remarks:—" Whoever from expediency than from interest—a baneful spell At an election held an Wednesday, 7th inst., by the started it deserves a cell in the Penitentiary for at least bound up the energies of the government, spreading its contagious miasma among the people and demoralizing every light of which it is capable; but it has been all in score, and securing prisoners in large quantities. the army. Our rulers taxed their ingenuity to place Ambassadors at European courts, fortified by every argument that desire could express or interest exact, when they ought to have been building ships and manufacturing munitions of war, telling the world, by actions, and not by words, that they would be free; while our Generals were converted into overseers of gigantic A RUPORT reached here this morning to the effect that yesterday at Burwell's Bay, or Smithfield, and that their ditching, fencing and grubbing operations. Lincoln's e enemy had thrown forward to Greenville, Pitt intention will doubtless be to march across the country, a proclamation ought to have struck the tocsin note throughout the length and breadth of the entire South, the signal to commence a rigorous defensive policy, and to prepare for an offensive one. We disclaim being a past-prophet, for we never were one to believe in either of those monstrosities, a peaceable separation or a restoration of the Union, and consequently we may be excused criticising the past history of events. We say past, because, although we do not know, we feel that a new policy is being inaugurated, from which we expect grand results. Now that most of our seaports are in the hands of the enemy, with the

> Ideas are huitful, and one berets another : and this reminds us, in connection with Cincinnati, of a late paragraph in the "Journal," with this caption, "Death of a well known Man," wherein it is stated that William Kissane, of Martha Washington notoriety, had been killed, under the assumed name of Lockridge, at the

prospect of others being speedily in the same situ-

ation, and that our young navy is strangled in its

birth, let us lay aside pick-axes, spades and shovels; let us no longer burrow like scared rabbits in a warren;

but let us gird up our loins anew, and brace on our ar-

its dearly bought experience, let us up and be doing !-

forces in two grand armies, leaving, if need be, but the

militia and local companies to defend the soil, and carry

the war into the enemy's country. Invade Pennsylva-

nia and strike at Philadelphia with the army of the

North, while the other simultaneously invades Ken-

tucky to strike at Cincinnati. Pass by Washington

and Lousville, waste no time there. Pennsylvania and

Obio once menaced, Maryland rising in her might can

take care of the former, and Kentucky herself, at one

Let the aggressive policy be ours; let us marshal

Pickets who arrived last night from Onslow Court
House, report that the every landed in some locce at
Swansboro', on Thursday morning. Swansboro' is in
Onslow county, about twenty miles south of Fort Maship in this concern. Time rolled on as roll it will, and coa. They will be attended to by our forces, we pre-every thing oppeared to prosper, until one day, when their large premises, occupying nearly an entire block on the Miami Canal, being in full blast of the packing for this one, large as it was, to excite any particular atno means an unusual thing for some of the wealth y Kentucky farmers to have heavy sums at their credit, on the packers books, in some cases left year after year accumulating. A Mr. Finch, if our memory serves us, of Bourbon county, sent all his hogs and cat-tle to this house, and "Bill" being a very "clever" fellow, Finch took quite a fancy to him, and on his account, had allowed a sum equal to 25,000 dollars to lie for several years, relusing to accept any interest, think-ing that when he wanted it he had but to say so.— Kissage had told him he was well insured; but days became weeks and weeks months, and Mr. Finch neven recovered a penny to our knowledge. We had the story from his own lips. We lost sight of "Bill" for some time. Our next knowledge of him was in the purchase of his mother's farm for the widow and family of Sir Alex. Bannerman, in which we were somewhat concerned. Several hundred pounds had been paid, as an earnest legal evidence was taken, and on closing the business," Bill " repudiated, denied the agreement, and the money was list. Next came the fearful and diabolical plot known as "The Martha Washington Conspiracy." by which he, Lyman Cole and a few others, conspired to defraud the Insurance offices of a very large crew escaped in their boat, which was held in readiness.

amount. The Boat and a valuable cargo destined for the Mississippi and back river trade, was set fire to and barnt while on her voyage, and if we mistake not, some 12 or 14 passengers perished on board, while the guilty The cargo consisted of boxes of shavings, stones and such like. One of the conspirators, on his death bed. away off in Arkansas, whither he had hid himself, let out the dreadful secret. The others were tried on various counts, but eluded justice. "Bill" is said to have spent all his ill-gotten gains in buying up justice, which can be done in Ohio as well as in New York. Debts incurred during the trial, to creditors as unscrapulous as himself, induced "Bill" and his friend Cole to try the New York money market. Here they adroitly managed, by means of forged checks, to defraud the Chemical Bank of 7.000 dollars ;-other Banks were tried but suspicion was around and "Bill" fled. He was caught in western New York, months afterwards, working as a laborer on a farm. He had attempted, in Buffalo or Rochester, we torget which, to pass one of the marked bills and was thus traced. He jumped from the cars and well nigh escaped from the officers of justice. After being tried in New York City and brought in guilty, he made such an elequent and powerful appeal to the Court that the silly judge, but feeling man, changed his purpose and gave "Bill" the shortest instead of the longest term of imprisonment. He had not been living in Sing-Sing or Auburn long, we forget which, before the Governor of the State pardoned him out. We met him shortly afterwards in Maiden Lane. but of course no recognition followed. He disappeared, went with Walker we believe to Nicaragua. How he came into the C. S. A. we know not; but as he died in a good and noble cause, let us hope that poor Bill's" latter end was better than his former career. So far as we know, no man is beyond the pale of mercy, died as freely pardoned as he was fully covered with glory on that well fought field.

Speech of Patitck Henry,

a the House of Delegates of Virginia, on the 23d of March, 1775, on his motion to fight and die, if necessary, for the freedom and Independence of America: "MR. PRESIDENT: It is natural to man to indulge Yankee Gods. Do you suppose, if Aaron had been syren, till she transforms us into beasts. Is this the

a Yankee, he would have humored wayward an re- part of wise men, engaged in a great and arduous strugbellious Israel, by casting a Golden calf? No! gle for liberty! Are we disposed to be of the number Never! He would have given them a wooden one gild- of those, who traving eyes, see not, and having ears, ed, or a base metal one lacquered; the difference in the hear not, the things which so nearly concern our temreturn being a con-side-ra-tion for his trouble and inge-nuity. Just as soon as the transportation was cut off, spirit it might cost, I am willing to know the whole spirit it might cost, I am willing to know the whole " I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided : persecution of Southern men. This same spectacle was and that is the lamp of experience. I know of no way of judging of the future but by the past. And judging

conduct of the British ministry for the last ten years, to justify those hopes with which gentlemen have been pleased to solace themselves and the house? Is it that insidious smile with which our petition has been lately received? Trust not, sir; it will prove a snare to your feet Suffer not yourselves to be betrayed with a kiss Ask yourselves how this gracious reception of our petition comports with those warlike preparations which cover our waters and darken our land. Are fleets and armies necessary to a work of love and reconciliation? Have we shown ourselves so unwilling to be reconciled, us not deceive ourselves, sir. These are the implements of war and subjugation—the last arguments to which fruits, that spirit which seemed to look for aid and com- martial array, if its purpose be not to force us to sub- K, was severely wounded, and left on the field. In of Governor, shall exercise the power of Governor by fort to man, ignoring Him who can and will make all mission? Can gentlemen assign any other possible Company B, out of 53 men, but 25 effective men were virtue of his office as Speaker, and without vacating the things, how dark soever they may appear, work together motive for it. Has Great Britain any enemy in this brought out. Captain Irving was seriously wounded, quarter of the world, to call for all this accumulation of and Lieutenants Alexander and Thompson shared the termine with that of the incumbent as a Senator, upon Consequent upon this direful infatuation, and the absurd navies and armies? No, sir, she has none. They are same fate. There is but one commissioned efficer left the election of his successor in the next succeeding Senidea of foreign intervention, before we had done any- meant for us; they can be meant for no other. They unburt. which the British ministry have been so long forging. -the days of Don Quixote de la Mancha are gone, and And what have we to oppose to them? Shall we try nations, as well as individuals, act, we regret to say, less argument? Sir, we have been trying that for the last Williamsburg. ten years. Have we anything new to offer upon the

> vain. Shall we resort to entreaty and humble supplication? What terms shall we find, which have not been already exhausted? Let us not, I beseech you, sir, deceive ourselves onger. Sir, we have done everything that could be have petitioned—we have remonstrated—we have sup- ginia Regiment: plicated-we have pres rated ourselves before the throne, and have implored its interposition to arrest the tyrannical hands of the ministry and parliament. Our petitions have been slighted; our remonstrances have pro- arm. duced additional violence and insult; our supplications COMPANY B-CARRIED INTO ACTION 24 MEN AND THREE have been disregarded; and we have been spurned with contempt, from the foot of the throne. In vain, after these things, may we indulge the fond hope of peace and reconciliation. There is no longer any room for hope. If we wish to be free-if we mean to preserve inviolate those inestimable privileges for which we have been so long contending-if we mean not basely to abandon the noble struggle in which we have been so long engaged, and which we have pledged ourselves never to abandon, until the glorious object of our contest shall be obtained-we must fight !- I repeat it,

sir, we must fight !! An appeal to arms and to the God of Hosts, is all that is left us! "They tell us, sir, that we are weak-unable to cope with so formidable an adversary. But when shall we be stronger? Will it be the next week or the next year? Will it be when we are totally disarmed, and when a British guard shall be stationed in every house? Shall we gather strength by irresolution and inaction? Shall we acquire the means of effectual resistance by lying supinely on our backs, and hugging the delusive phantom of hope, until our enemies shall have bound us hand and toot? Sir, we are not weak, if we make a proper use of those means which the God of nature hath fell blow splintering the Lincoln fabric, shall rise a dis. placed in our power. Three millions of people, armed enthralled and purified Southern power! The history in the holy cause of Liberty, and in such a country as of the world, and the experience of every nation strug-gling for its existence, belie their records if we have our enemy can send against us. Besides, sir, we shall sketched as Utop an programme. The test study for not fight our battles alone. There is a just God whothe times is history, socied and prolan; these are the presides over the destines of nations; and who will lights by which we ought to guide our way from a raise up riedds t fig a our battles for us. The battle, gloomy and better present to a bright and happy fu- sir, is not to the strong alone; it is to the vigilant, the act.v., the brave. Besides, sir, we have no election.—
It we were base enough o desire it, it is now too la e to retire from the contest. There is no retreat but in submission and slavery! Our chains are forged .-Their clanking may be heard on the plains of Boston!
The war is inevitable—and let it come!! I repeat it,

sir, let it come !!! battle of Fort Craig, in Texas, and that he ranked as "It is in vain, sir, to extend the matter. Gentle-Major in the Confederate service. A brief memoir, by one who knew him well before his career of crime commenced, may not be uninversed in at this time. Will from the North will bring to our ears the clash of re menced, may not be unin'eresting at this time. William Kissane was of Irish birth; his mother, a very respectable widow, lived on her own farm, near the town of St. Thomas, C. W. We first knew Kissane as the junior of one of the most extensive pork packing houses in Cincinnati, Lot, Pugh & Co. He was a handsome, good-looking young mem of particularly good address; what course others may take; "But as for me," cried he was accounted a good man of business in his own

HEAD QUARTERS, OLD BRUNSWICK POINT.

Hereafter this post will be called Fort St. Philip, ter the ancient church of our forefathers at Old Brunswick, which nearly a century ago was a silent witness of the successful straggle of our fathers for liberty and independence, and whose venerable wells, by the grace of God, will witness our successful main amance of that same liberty and independence.

MAJOR COMMANDING. From the Richmond Enquirer, May 9. The Battle of Williamsburg.

A number of our soldiers who were wounded in the fight on Monday last arrived here yesterday afternoon They were the se whose wounds were not such as to pre vent them from making the journey on foot. They were most kindly received and provided for by our citizens The seriously wounded of our men were taken from the yesterday. battle-field to a hospital in Williamsburg, and as their condition would not allow of their removal, they are still there, and are now within the enemy's lines. A number of our surgeous are with them, giving them all proper care. The following is upon the authority of one of the wounded who has arrived here:

The battle-ground was about a mile beyond Williams burg. The cavalry skirmish on the preceding evening was at the same point. The attempt at that time made upon our line of breastworks being repelled, preparations were made on our side for the expected attack of a more general character on the next morning.

About 8 o'clock on Monday the engagement commenced. - For an hour it consisted of artillery service badly. on both sides; the enemy from their impromptu breastworks and we from Fort Magruder. At 9 the infantry engaged, and the battle lasted amid the deep mud and constant rain, until night. It was fought in a forest obstructed by undergrowth and fallen timber, recent skirmish with the enemy on Warwick river. greatly disturbing the order of the lines. The enemy broke under three distinct charges, and were pressed against three or four times their number. The enemy back for a mile and a half from their first position. had taken possession of the rifle pitts' and the 15th The advance of our troops revealed to them the bavoc fought them two hours and fifteen minutes, without aid which they were making in the ranks of the enemy .- from any quarter, and at length drove them back with They lay in piles upon the ground.

We append a list of the casualties that came under the knowledge of our informant and not heretofore bany B; Joseph Towery, company D; William Finch,

Gen. Early was shot through the breast, but not supposed to be mortally wounded. Col. Kemper was not burt.

Major W. H. Payne, severely, but not supposed to be mortally wounded. The Brigade which suffered most in the fight, was Gen. A. P. Hill's, composed of the 1st, 7th, 11th and 17th Va. Reg'ts. The 8th Va. and 5th South Caro-

Spilman, — Pemberton and — Singleton, badly Guthrie, F. R. Mays, company H; Richard Green, wounded. Of the Washington City Volunteers, Lieut. company I; 2nd Lieut. J. J. Reid, company K; Ord. Ewell was killed, Private Smith mortally wounded, and W. F. Philtips, Jr., and - Carver, slightly do.

Some five or six persons who were in the fight on Monday reached Petersburg on Wednesday evening— From them the "Express" learns that the battle was long and bloody, beginning about 11 o'clock and contin-

uing until dark. Nearly the whole of Gen. Longstreet's division was engaged, although Gen. Johnston commanded in perso called liberty was trailed in the slough of greedy in the illusions of hope. We are apt to shut our eyes | thousand, and that of the enemy is estimated to have lust before the el Doredo standard, that greatest of all against a painful truth-and listen to the song of that been at least twice as much. They were reinforced rapidly, while the main body of our army was 10 or 15 miles distant, and reinforcements did not reach us until

5 o'clock P. M. We repulsed the enemy, driving him back at least 2 miles; killing and wounding over one thousand, and taking several hundred prisoners. One account says that the cannon we took from the

enemy, was spiked and left upon the field, but this statement needs confirmation. We regret to learn that General Richard H. Anderson, of S. C., was killed, also one of his aids, but we

could not ascertain the name of the latter. General Jubal A. Early, of Franklin, was rounded. Several of the Yankee officers were killed and many

them taken prisoners. The 13th North Carolina Regiment was engaged and among those seriously wounded is Captain Irving,

company B. The 13th Virginia Regiment, Col. Samuel Garland, suffered very much in the engagement. Colonel Gar-

land was badly wounded in the arm, but had his wound dressed, and returned to the field, where he exchanged his sword for a musket, and aided in peppering the enemy wherever he could see him. The North Carolina Thirteenth, Col. A. M. Scales,

was also badly cut up. Captain Bailey, of Company | Speaker of the Senate, in case of a vacancy in the office

Colonel Mott, of Alabama, is dangerously wounded. Only a portion of our forces were engaged, the great bulk of the Confederates being several miles in rear of

The charge of Stuart's cavalry brigade is said to subject? Nothing. We have held the subject up in have been fearful, mowing the Hessians down by the January, A. D., 1863, against which it is the duty of It is not positively known who commanded the Federalists, but it is thought that McClellan was about. CASUALITIES IN THE 1ST REGIMENT.

Capt. Tysinger, of Company "H," who was wounded in the hard, arrived here yesterday. We are indebted the duties of Governor of this State from the 2nd Mondone, to avert the storm which is now coming on. We to him for the following list of casualties in the 1st Vir-

> Col. Lewis B. Williams, severely wounded in the left breast. Major Wm. H. Palmer, slightly wounded in right

KILLED-Corporal C. B. Beal. Private Pleasant Jordan; Private Peter Mears.

WOUNDED-Private M. P. Buchanan, wounded slightly in chin; Private Adam Smith, wounded slightly in left arm. Private Joseph T. Shiflet, severely in the shoulder.

KILLED-Private P. Keating. WOUNDED-Lt. Jas. Halli-an, severely in left and slightly in right arm. Private Jas. Dooley, severely in right arm. Private M. Consadine, right arm. Peter McCawley. Missing—Private D. Costello.

COMPANY D—4 OFFICESS, 31 MEN IN ACTION.

WOUNDED—1st Lieut. E. P. Reeve, severely wounded in

WOUNDED—Ist Lieut. E. P. Reeve, severely wounded in right shoulder. Corporal L. M. Blanton, in forehead. Private T. H. Haley, mortally, in arm and breast. Private George Logan, mortally, in abdomen. Private E. Priddy, in leg. Private J. M. Flinn, in arm. Private D. S. Edwards, in leg. slightly. Missing—W. H. Stewart.

COMPANY G.—3 COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, 25 MEN IN ACTION.

KILLED.—Private C. C. Folkes. WOUNDED.—Private A.
S. Snead, in arm. Private H. B. Gary, in throat. Private
E. Gary, slightly, in right arm. Private W. T. Hord, slightly, in right shoulder.

Wounded .- Capt. W. E. Tysinger, in band. Serg't T. S. Riddick, in the thigh. Private Edwin Gilman, mortally is side Private B. D. Swords, mortally, in hip. Private Geo. Rac, severely, in breast. Private C. P. Hansford, severely, in right shoulder. Private A. O. Clayton, slightly in foot.

COMPANY I .- 4 OFFICERS, 23 MEN OF I AND 10 OF COM WOUNDED.—Captain J. W. Tabb, slightly in hip. Lieu-WOUNDED.—Captain J. W. Tabb, slightly in hip. Lieutenant W. A. Caho, right hand. 1st Sergeant R. M. Jones, shot through the head. Corporal C. L. Parker, wounded in left side. Private Thomas Senior, wounded in side of the head. KILLED.—Private J. G. Grammer, killed. Private J. T. Devour. MISSING—J. T. Ayres, B. I. Morsa.

None of the ten men of Company K. hurt.

Twenty five commissioned efficers, 159 men in action.

Seven commissioned efficers wounded.

Elevan men killed or mortally wounded Twen'y three men wonnded.

All wounded or killed by musketry. Went into action at

Fire missing; supposed to be wounded or prisoters, 1 .-

take magest east to tome and o'bee years

BYTEEERAPH

BATTLE COMMENCED NEAR CORINTH. MOBILE, May 9th, 1862. A special dispatch to the Evening News says that General Rearregard moved out this morning and attacked the enemy

h his position on our right. The conflict opened at noon and still continues. The cannonading though regular is not rapid. A courier reports the enemy to be falling back, and the Confederates pressing forward. The battle ground is near Parmington, five miles distant from Corinth. General Besuregard has just gone out.

FROM GEN. JACKSON'S DIVISON. " GOD BLESSED OUR ARMS." ANOTHER VICTORY!! BICHMOND, VA., May 10th, 1862.

The following official dispatch was received this morn via STAUNTON, May 10th.

To Cen. S. Cooper. Adjutant General: God blessed our arms with a victory at McDowell's or

Signed

T. J. JACKSON, Major General

SECOND DISPATCH. RICHMOND, May 10th.

A telegram to Gov. Letcher this morning from Staunton. states, Gen. Jackson dispatches that we gained a brilliant victory and the enemy is in full flight, hotly pursued by our forces. Our loss was forty killed and two hundred wounded The enemy's loss is heavy. They left all of their dead and wounded on the field.

Of the 12th Georgia regiment, Captains Furlow, McMat len and Patterson, and Lieuts. Turpin, Gouldware and Woodward, were killed. Captain Dawson was wounded

A friend has furnished us with the following correct list of the killed and wounded of this regiment, in the We learn that only 500 of the regiment were engaged.

KILLED - Col. McKinney; Private Yandells, comstated.

Col. Garland, 11th Va. Reg't, was wounded in the hand. He had it dressed and returned to the fight. He was in the hospital the same evening looking after his wounded men.

Gor. Farla was shot through the breest, but not sme. company M.-12.

WOUNDED .- Capt. S. F. Stansell, company A, dangerously; 2nd Sergeant, A. V. Helms, company B, mortally ; Corporal B. G. Coon, company B; Private Thomas Mills, since dead, com. B; Pr. Francis Cuth. berson, com. B; W. C. Wolf, com. B; F. R. Barcrew, com. B; James Dawns, died, com. D; John Sherrard, company E; W. A. Avera, company, F; John McDonald and Francis Morrison, company F lina also suffered considerably.

Among the Warrenton Rifles, (17th Regiment.)

Richard Payne was mortally wounded; William company H; C. C. McMurray, John L. Ray, W. H. Sergeant R. W. Thomas company K; 2nd Serg. G. W. F. Philtips, Jr., and — Carver, slightly do.

After the enemy were driven completely off, our forces company K; 1st Corp. John Eillard, 3rd do Williamsburg liam Thompson, since dead; Private S. R. Hilliard, J. that night. Our informant left the hespital himself at W. Batts, J. H. Freeman, all company K; Brevet 2d three o'clock that night and commenced his painful jour- Lt. J. L. Meritt, Private S. M. Rigsbee, company M. Lt. Meritt, who was wounded in the arm, passed through this place on Saturday, on his way home.-We are glad to hear that his wound is not a dangerouts one .- Raleigh Standard!

> A SUGGESTION FOR PLANTERS -A correspondent of tle Savannah News suggests to planters that they pre-He says:

> . There is now ample time for the preparation, as they may be planted as late as the latter part of July and produce a good crop. I have made 350 bushels per acre on very light land by the application of about two bushels of rough stable manure to the task row, and much larger yields have been made to my knowledge: but if only 50 bushels were made it will be a good re-

turn for the labor required. As an article of food I need not say much, as their properties are well known; but as I am convinced that they have never been properly appreciated as food for horses, I wish to make known the fact that they are equal to corn or oats in quality, and I think 5 pecks of potates fully equal to 4 of corn for horses; at least my experience for several years justifies my conclusion .-They should not be fed to horses until they have been banked about three weeks, as they are apt to give the scours ; but after that time there is no danger. Simply let them be dry and not wasted and no danger need b apprehended. As the cost of transportation would be greater than corn, I would suggest that farmers use them at home and ship their corn to points where it may be

WHEREAS, By the construction which, in practice

has been given to the Constitution of the State, the same; which said office of Speaker must cease and deate-and the same construction would apply to the succession of the House of Commons to the exercise of the powers of Governor; and, whereas, according to this construction, a vacancy will take place in the office of Governor from and after the day of the next election on the first Thursday in August next, until the first day of this Convention to provide; therefore,

1. Be it ordained, &c., That the person who shall be elected Governor of this State at the next regular election on the first Thursday in August next, as now provided for by law, shall also fill the office and discharge day of September, until his successor shall be qualified. 2. The proper returning officers of every county shall, as soon as the result of the election is known i his county, transmit to the Secretary of State a state ment of the votes taken in his county for Governor, which statement shall be made up from the poll books of his county, as is now prescribed by law.

3. That the Secretary of State, the Treasurer and Comptroller, shall on the 4th Thursday in August next, and in the presence of the Governor, proceed to examine said returns, and ascertain and declare what person shall have received the greatest number of votes, whereupon the Governor shall issue his proclamation declaring such person duly elected Governor of this State from the 2d Monday of September, A. D., 1862, until his successor shall be qualified.

4. That the person so declared and proclaimed Gov ernor, as aforesaid, shall, on the 2d Monday of September, 1862, appear before some Judge of the Supreme

to hold the office, and discharge all the duties of Governor of this State from the first Thursday in August until the 21 Monday in September next, or until his successor shall be qualified, as folly to all intents and purposes, as he has heretofore done, and shall receive the usual salary in proportion to his extended term of

THE AFFAIR AT CUMBERLAND GAP .- The Knoxvill (Ten.) Register, of May 4th, publishes a letter from an officer who was engaged in the recent fight at Cumber land Gap, and prefaces it by saying that it appears instead of killing 130 and wounding 400 of the enemy, with a loss of 17 on our side, we had several wounded one with a leg broke, captured, while the only evidence that any of the enemy were either killed or wounded, seems to be that some spots of blood were found on the scene of conflict. The writer of the letter says that Lt Carter, of the Barnesville Blues, of Georgia, with 14 of his men, went out on picket duty at the time, and gives

the following list of casualties: 3d Georgia Battalion, Barnesville Blues, Co. D.-D. Hightower, leg broken and captured; William Ellis, as would in the thigh; A. B. Burt, chin slightly grazed. 29th North Carolina Regiment, Col. R. B. Vance, Co. F. —Wm. F. O'Conner, flesh wound in the leg.

Damage done to the enemy unknown.

Another correspondent of the same journal says that the loss of the North Carolina regiment was one corporal killed, and three wounded. The force of the enemy my was supposed to be about 10,000 men.